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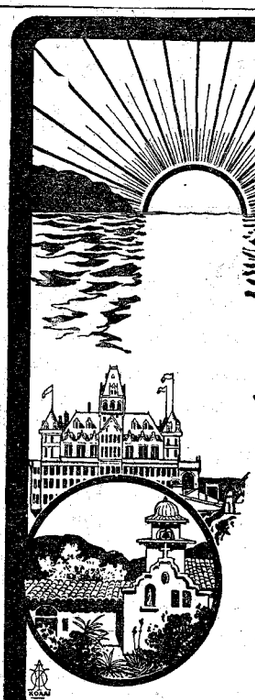

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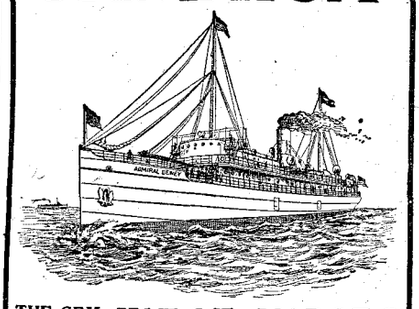

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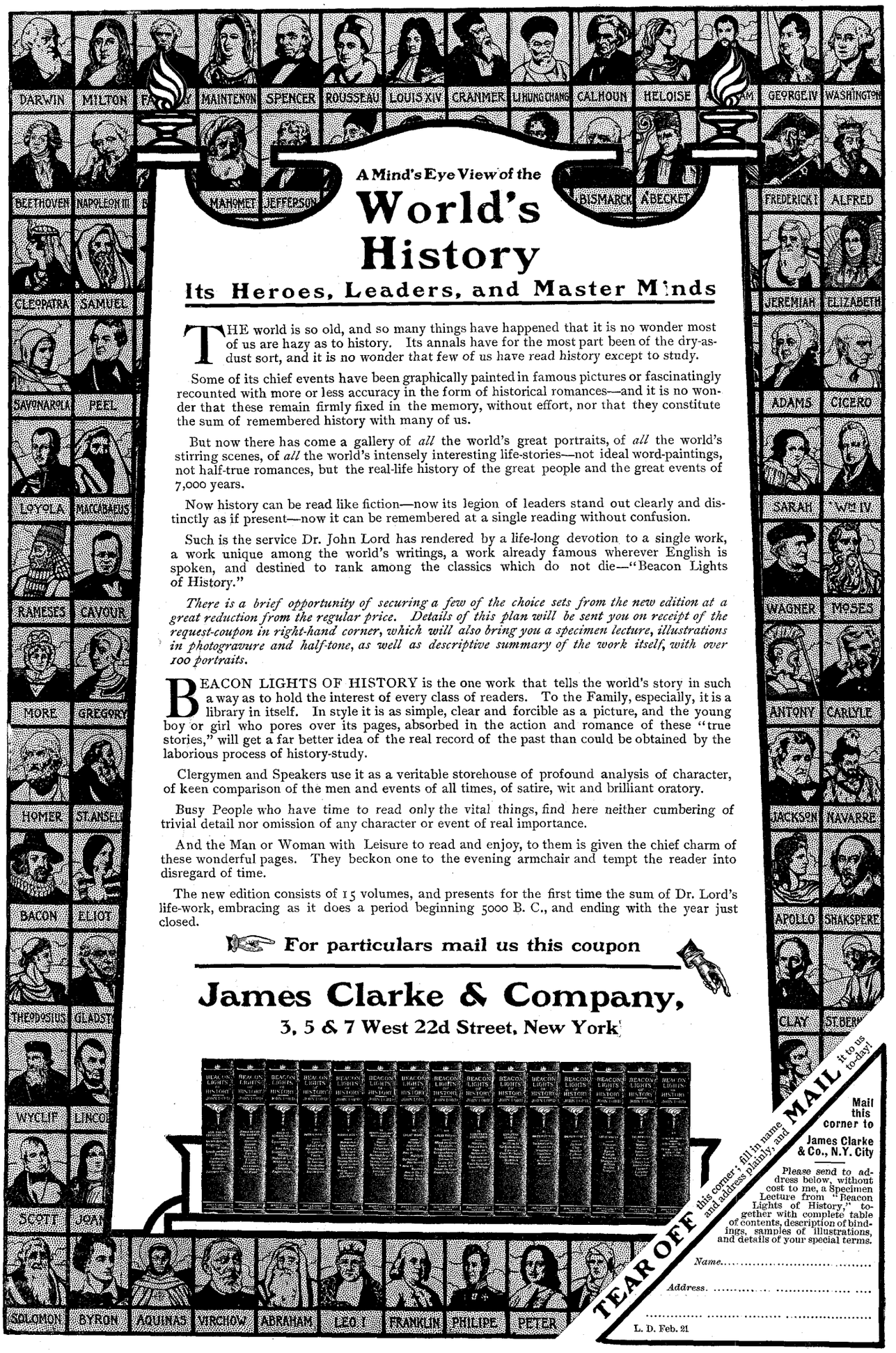

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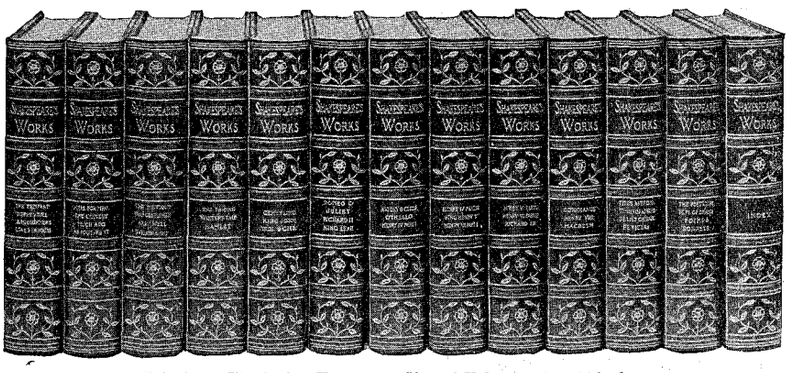

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

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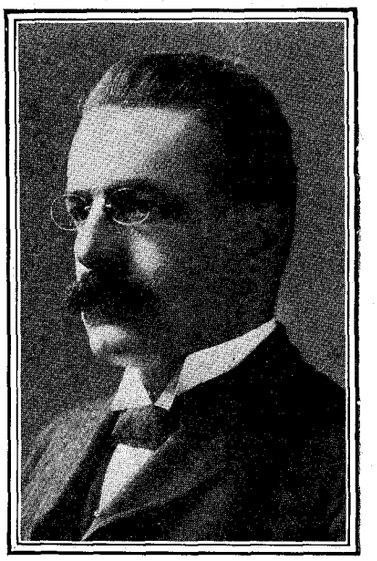
THE most varied comments mark the supposed completion of the trust program of the present session of Congress. "The Republican party has redeemed itself, the President is a winner, and the Democrats have lost their most effective war-cry; congratulations are due the Administration and Congress alike," exclaims the Brooklyn *Standard Union* (Rep.). On the other side we have such opinions as the following from the Philadelphia *Ledger* (Ind.): "In any direction that would lead to an immediate attack upon monopoly by removing the artificial support afforded by the tariff, Congress has declined to go. It is a lame and impotent conclusion to so much ferocious talk."

The three acts of Congress on the trust question are simple and clear. The first provides that suits brought under the Sherman anti-trust law shall have speedy trial before a full bench of circuit judges, and a direct appeal to the Supreme Court. The second (the Nelson amendment to the bill creating the Department of Commerce) provides for a commissioner of corporations in that department who

"shall have power and authority to make, under the direction and control of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, diligent investigation into the organization, conduct, and management of the business of any corporation, joint-stock company, or corporate combination engaged in commerce among the several States and with foreign nations, excepting common carriers subject to 'an act to regulate commerce,' approved February 4, 1887, and to gather such information and data as will enable the President of the United States to make recommendations to Congress for legislation for the regulation of such commerce, and to report such data to the President from time to time as he shall require; and the information so obtained, or as much thereof as the President may direct, shall be made public."

The third is the Elkins act, making it unlawful to offer, grant, give, solicit, or accept any rebate of transportation charges, and providing a fine of from $1,000 to $20,000 for each offense. The Littlefield bill, which was supposed to embody the Administration ideas on trust control, was considered unconstitutional by Attorney-General Knox, and after being passed by the House of Representatives by unanimous vote was abandoned.

A scandal of first-class proportions was threatened for a time by a report, said to have emanated from the White House, that John D. Rockefeller had sent telegrams to nine Senators urging them to kill the Nelson publicity amendment. The amendment was promptly passed, and the attempt of the Standard Oil Company to influence trust legislation, if there was such an attempt, came to nothing. Altho at first considered preposterous, it now seems to be pretty generally believed that some such telegrams were sent by somebody. Both the New York *American* and the Philadelphia *North American* print what purports to be a facsimile of a telegram received in Washington, sent to Senator Quay by John D. Archbold, vice-president of the Standard, attacking the Nelson amendment, and several Senators have virtually admitted receiving such messages. As they were without effect, however, the furore has subsided. A number of trust magnates visited Washington while the legislation was pending, but whether for the purpose of influencing Congress or seeing the city has not been made public.



GEORGE BRUCE CORTELYOU,
Who has been appointed Secretary of the new Department of Commerce, which will have charge of the publicity feature of trust regulation.

This alleged opposition by the Standard Oil Company is considered by the Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.) the best proof that the trust legislation passed by Congress will be effective. It says:

"The shallow assertion made yesterday on the floor of the House that the anti-trust laws now passed by Congress are ineffective has a sufficient answer in the vigorous efforts of the Standard Oil and Sugar trusts to prevent their passage. If these laws accomplished nothing, why are Messrs. Rockefeller, Archbold, and Havemeyer so anxious to compass their defeat? If the public is buncoed, why are these men wasting their time, strength, and influence? . . . . . .

"It is ineffectual cant to call legislation like this ineffective. No such revolution in the operations of trusts and railroads has been worked since the interstate commerce act was passed. Under it railroad favoritism to persons and corporations becomes hazardous as never before. All who use railroads are likely to discover that all privileges not paid for at tariff rates have become perilous.

"A reform like this may not suit demagogs. They desire to agitate and accomplish nothing. They are doubtless ready to deny that anything has been accomplished. Railroads and shippers, trusts and their managers know better. So will the people. As discussion continues and suits begin, it will be clear to all the world how long a step has been taken toward equality and justice in trade and the abolition of trust privileges by the anti-trust acts of 1903."

But there are other papers which take quite a different view. The New York *Journal of Commerce*, which opposes the trusts, expects little result from all this legislation, and the New York *Press* (Rep.) finds its greatest encouragement in the thought

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that this is merely a beginning. The New York *Sun*, which is regarded as the chief trust organ in the country, seems well satisfied with what Congress has done, and the opposition papers regard *The Sun's* approval as equivalent to the approving smile of the "octopus" himself. The Baltimore *Sun*, an anti-trust paper, says:

"The trusts may profess to be frightened at the provisions of one or more of the bills known as 'Administration measures,' but there is good reason for the belief that they will be well satisfied with the situation which will prevail after the proposed legislation goes into effect."

The new Department of Commerce is to be made up of various bureaus detached from other departments. It is understood that Mr. Cortelyou, now secretary to the President, will be placed at its head. It will include the following:

Bureau of statistics from the Treasury Department,
Bureau of statistics from the State Department,
Department of labor, unattached,
Light-house establishment, from the Treasury Department,
Steamboat inspection service, from the Treasury Department,
Bureau of standards, from the Treasury Department,
Coast and geodetic survey, from the Treasury Department,
Bureau of immigration, from the Treasury Department,
Bureau of navigation, from the Treasury Department,
Census office, from the Interior Department,
Fish commission, unattached,
Shipping commission, from the Treasury Department,
And the newly created bureau of corporations.

ARGUMENTS BEFORE THE STRIKE COMMISSION.

THE week of talk before the coal strike commission in Philadelphia consisted largely of a rethreshing of the old straw that had been gone over during the taking of testimony. The newspapers confine their comments, therefore, almost entirely to Mr. Baer's proposition, made on Wednesday, for an increase in the miners' wages. He said:

"Now, what is my proposition? That the rate of wages now paid shall be the minimum basis for the next three years;

"That from the 1st of November to the 1st of April, 1903, all employees, other than contract miners, shall be paid an additional 5 per cent.;

"That on and after April, 1903, for each 5 cents in excess of $4.50 per ton on the average price realized for white-ash coal in the harbor of New York, on all sizes above pea, wages shall be advanced 1 per cent.; the wages to rise or fall 1 per cent. for each 5 cents increase or decrease in prices; but they shall never fall during the next three years below the present basis."

PUZZLE PICTURE: WHO PAYS?
—*The Ohio State Journal, Columbus.*

Mr. Darrow, counsel for the miners, objected, in his closing argument, to the 1 per cent. increase proposed, and argued at some length to show that it should be more; but, aside from that objection, he did not seem to oppose the plan. In a colloquy a day or two before, Mr. Darrow appeared to admit that there are too many miners in the anthracite field for the work there is to do, and remarked that "if there are too many men there, you can not ask the coal consumer to support the men." These seeming concessions by each side are thought to point the way to an amicable settlement. But nearly all the newspapers ask, with Mr. Darrow, "Why did not Mr. Baer go to John Mitchell nine months ago as he came to this commission to-day," and make the same offer and thus avert the strike? The Pittsburg *Dispatch* expresses a sentiment shared by many other papers when it says:

NOT LONG TO WAIT.
And a little child shall queer him.
—*The Minneapolis Tribune.*

"It is absurd to suppose that the operators did not know as much about their ability to meet the demands of the men then as now. What did they hope to gain by forcing a suspension of work? What becomes of the lofty principles at stake which were said to have been the chief reason of the owners for refusing even to arbitrate with their employees? Are those principles no longer in danger, altho conditions are unchanged, or were they simply so much buncombe, used to deceive the public in the vain hope of defeating the miners, and abandoned when no longer found available?"

It was supposed, nine months ago, that the operators declined to make such an offer because they did not want to deal with the union. But the same difficulty faces them now. The New York *Journal of Commerce* says on this point:

"Suppose they all agree now to the plan proposed by Mr. Baer in the name of the Reading Company, which appears upon its face to be a fair one. According to their principle the party of the second part must be the men employed by the companies contracting in each case with their own employer. Another principle of the operators, and an altogether just one, is that union and non-union men shall be treated alike, and shall be protected in their equal rights. What chance is there that the employees of each company will enter into a separate contract? What means is there of securing joint contracts? What assurance is there that contracts would be observed? These ques-

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tions merely suggest the difficulty of giving practical effect to Mr. Baer's proposal, while the men are organized or partly organized as they are, and affiliated with a combination which the operators have good reason for refusing to recognize. Can the commission find a way of applying the plan?"

Henry Demarest Lloyd, in his address before the commission, tried to show that the commission could bring no peace to the anthracite field that would be permanent, unless it provided for agreements with the union, and Mr. Darrow said in regard to recognition:

"You can do just as you please about recognizing the union. If you do not recognize it, it is because you are blind and you want to bump up against it some more; that is all. It is here. It is here to stay, and the burden is on you and not upon us. There is neither the power nor the disposition in this court, I take it, to destroy the union. It would not accomplish it if it could, and it certainly could not if it would. And if these wise business men, with the combined wisdom of business gentlemen and the agents of the Almighty, can not see the union, they had better blunder along still a few more years, and possibly after a while they will know it is here and recognize it themselves."

CHRISTIAN AND TURK IN THE BALKANS.

A QUARTER of the world where murder, brigandage, rapine, insurrection, and the burning and slaughter of entire villages are a part of the usual order (or disorder) of life, year in and year out, is brought once again to the attention of the American public by the cable despatches from Europe, which report that the usual situation has grown so much worse that it may result at any moment in open war. This unhealthful locality is Macedonia, in European Turkey, and the frequent fatalities are due to the unfriendly feeling between the Turkish officers and soldiery, who rule, and the Christian subjects. Here is a glimpse of life in Uskub, the chief town of the northern Macedonian province of Kossova, as given in *The Russian Messenger* and quoted in *The North American Review*:

"Murder is such a common occurrence in Uskub that people have agreed not to speak of it. The normal life of the city could not go on without it. The cynicism and license of the people have gone so far that they commit murder in sight of the consuls, or before their houses; and the consuls can only protest with horror. But under the present *régime*, these protests are rarely effective; for the most part, no attention is paid to them, and the consuls can only resign themselves, and accustom their nerves to these things, considering them as an unavoidable evil. In Uskub, no one talks about the daily murders. They are somewhat more interested in general cutting affrays and street battles, or in the open insurrections which are periodically renewed at intervals of less than a year."

The "open insurrections" are most active in the spring. Mr. Charles Johnston, who writes the *North American Review* article, says:

"With the disappearance of the snows there comes an opportunity to the Bulgarian mountaineers and peasants, who form the bulk of the population [of Macedonia], to take vengeance on their oppressors, the Turkish soldiery and police. Ambushes are set for the patrols, or for small bands of soldiers; men disappear among the caves and forests in the hills; villages are attacked and burned; murders are common everywhere throughout the three provinces. Then come the extreme heats of summer, when the contest slackens and dies away, to be revived in the coming spring. By that time, there are new outrages to avenge, new injustices and insults to be paid for; the insolence of office and the law's delays, bribery, corruption, violence, have opened new scores and added to old reckonings. Above all, and as the cause of all, stands the Turk's administrative impotence, the powerlessness of a dying race to conceive and carry out sound schemes of organization and order founded on large ideas and broad imaginative grasp; a lack of that collective insight and will which is the foundation-stone of settled government. With this power lacking, good or bad intentions, humane or savage impulses alike lead to anarchy; and throughout Macedonia anarchy has reigned for generations."

Such is the situation that "may lead to war." This possibility is due to the fact that the 4,000,000 people of Bulgaria sympathize earnestly with their Macedonian brethren, and would like to help them win their independence. Not feeling strong enough, however, to meet the Turk on the field of battle, the "Macedonian committees" of Bulgaria are sending out frantic appeals to the Powers to come over into Macedonia and help them. Russia, it is presumed, would be delighted to come and drive the Turk not only from Macedonia, but from Constantinople, and annex European Turkey to the Russian empire, but it is not believed that the other Powers would look on calmly at any such increase of Russian territory and power. What the attitude of the other Powers would be in the event of war is, in fact, the chief uncertainty of the entire problem. Many papers believe that the threatened war will not materialize. "Nothing

'POSSUM OR CHICKEN?

—*The Baltimore Herald.*

IS THE GAS OUT?

—*The Cleveland Leader.*

GREAT QUESTIONS IN CARTOON.

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will come of the whole affair," thinks the New York *Commercial Advertiser*, which goes on to say:

"It is hardly conceivable that Russia at the present time would care to plunge into a conflict the issue of which would be very doubtful even tho Turkey stood alone. The war with Greece a few years ago revealed the fact that the Sultan has at his disposal a most admirable fighting force, splendidly equipped with the most modern weapons and drilled by German officers. Moreover, there is Japan in the Far East eager to take advantage of any embarrassment of Russia's. And, finally, there is the vista of endless complications which would be the inevitable outcome of a war with Turkey. The clashing aims of the Balkan States, the ambitions of Greece, and, finally, the public sentiment of England would all enter into the problem before the end was reached. For tho England would hardly go to war, her diplomacy would be exerted in a thousand subtle ways to hold in check those influences which might be detrimental to her commercial and colonial interests. We must therefore decline to credit the prophecy of an approaching clash, which seems to us, up to the present time, to be mainly an *affaire de presse*."

Such a conclusion, however, is to be compared with the practically unanimous opinion of the European correspondents of the American papers, who consider the possibility of a great war very real and threatening.

"THE FOOL-KILLER" AND THE TAX-PAYER.

BOLTON HALL, the single-tax apostle, has just given to the public, in a little book called "The Game of Life," a sheaf of fables that satirize modern customs and laws, and at the same time are intended to show how much better off we all would be under the reforms which Mr. Hall advocates. Among other things that rouse his indignation and irony is the spectacle of unemployed workingmen and idle land existing concurrently, with no effort by society to bring the two together. Mr. Hall satirizes this state of affairs thus:

"What's that?" asked the Fool-killer.

"That's an unemployed man in a vacant lot," said I.

"Why don't you have him work on the lot and produce something?" asked the Fool-killer.

"Because," I said, "we suffer from over-production already; and, besides, the owner of the lot won't let him work on it."

"I must get my club," said the Fool-killer.

"Hold on!" I said. "Pretty soon we will arrest the man, because he does not do anything; then the judge will fine him, because he has no money; and we will keep him idle in jail because he was idle out of jail; and the workers will tax themselves to pay for all that."

The Fool-killer gasped, "I must order a Gatling gun."

"Don't go off half-cocked," I said. "Those are our laws."

"Who made those fool laws?"

"Everybody, civilized men," said I.

"The men that pay the taxes?" asked the Fool-killer.

"Why, yes."

"I must swear in some deputies," said the Fool-killer.

"Stop," I said; "no one speaks like that about the laws; they are the accumulated wisdom of the ages, and must be treated with respect."

"Why don't some one tell the truth, and say the laws are stupid and wicked?" asked the Fool-killer.

"We kill such fools as speak the truth about such things," said I.

"Come," said the Fool-killer, "I will go and poison the water-supply."

On the way the Fool-killer asked again:

"What are those places?"

"That is a tobacconist's," I said, "and the other is a gin-mill. You see we poison our own drinking-supply—oh, the next is a drug-store, and beyond is a hospital——"

"I will go home," said the Fool-killer. "These fools are doing my work themselves."

LABORATORY FOR THE STUDY OF MAN.

A BILL has been introduced into Congress to provide for the establishment, in Washington, of a laboratory for the study of man. There are many men in Washington whom the newspaper editors would exult to see minutely studied and classified, and whose mental and ethical diagrams and formulæ they would be glad to inspect; but this laboratory is designed for the study of Man, not men, and, in the words of the bill, is intended for "the collection of sociological and pathological data, especially such as may be found in institutions for the criminal, pauper, and defective classes, and generally in hospitals and schools." Mr. Arthur MacDonald, who is active in pushing this project, says in a pamphlet that he is sending around to the press:

"As in machinery we must first repair the little wheels out of gear, so in society we must first study the criminal, crank, insane, inebriate, or pauper who can seriously injure both individual and community. Thus a worthless crank, by killing a prominent citizen, can paralyze the community. The injury from such action is often beyond calculation. Our Government pays out millions to catch, try, and care for criminals, but gives very little to study the causes that lead to crime.

"The study of man, to be of most utility, must be directed first to the causes of crime, pauperism, alcoholism, and other forms of abnormality. To do this the individuals themselves must be studied. As the seeds of evil are usually sown in childhood and youth, it is here that all investigation should commence, for there is little hope of making the world better if we do not seek the causes of social evils at their beginnings.

"The most rigid and best method of study of both children and adults is that of the laboratory, with instruments of precision in connection with sociological data. Such inquiry consists in gathering sociological, pathological, and abnormal data as found in children, in criminal, pauper, and defective classes, and in hospitals. Such experiments or measurements should be made as are of interest not only to sociologists, psycho-physicists, and anthropologists, but also to physiologists and pathologists.

"It has been proposed to conduct such investigations under our Government by the establishment of a laboratory; for to gather a large number of such data concerning a large number of individuals, and to compute, tabulate, and publish the results, could not easily be undertaken by an individual or by a university because of the expense involved.

"Since the field is necessarily very large, the investigation should be in those parts of it which promise to be productive of most practical results in the way of amelioration or prevention of social evils."

The American Lawyer (New York) says of Mr. MacDonald's plan:

"The defect in our present criminal law is, as we have before remarked, that it regards the crime and not the criminal. It presupposes that all mankind possess an equal power of resistance to anti-social tendencies. It practically lays down as an axiom that the child born of criminal parents, brought up in an environment of crime, is, until he has actually come within the jurisdiction of a magistrate's court, as equally desirable a citizen to all intents and purposes as he who has been reared in the atmosphere of the law-abiding. Until an offense has been committed the law does not recognize the offender. For it the prospective criminal does not exist. Unfortunately, there are some beings who are moral imbeciles. To confine our efforts to punishing crime when committed, rather than to preventing its commission, is like the proverbial locking of barn after stealing of horse. Nothing has been done by Government as yet to treat the matter scientifically; and when it is considered that $600,000,000 is the annual tribute which statisticians assure us society pays to crime, and that the United States has the highest murder rate of any civilized country in the world, one is almost tempted to long for a return to the condition of things when 160 offenses were punishable by death, tho it be conceded that the death penalty is one of the slightest deterrents to crime. The promoters of the measure have our best wishes."

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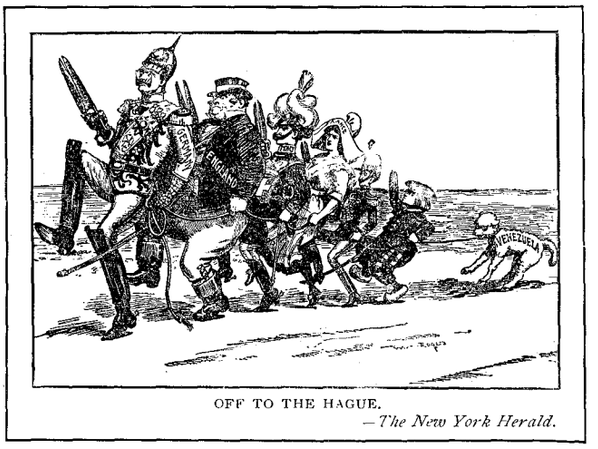
GERMAN-AMERICAN FEELING FOR GERMANY.

"WE do not want German-Americans or Irish-Americans who figure as such in our social and political life," declared Theodore Roosevelt once upon a time, and this utterance has been preserved for posterity in the collected editions of his works. British organs have been asserting of late that German statesmen (in Germany) are opposed to the spirit of this declaration so far as German-Americans are concerned. Ambassador von Holleben was accused by the London *Spectator* and the London *Times* of having tried to foment German-Americanism of the political type in this country. In this he is declared to have acted in accordance with instructions from a high source and to have made an instrument of the German-American press. The *New-Yorker Staats-Zeitung* has been mentioned as a case in point, but it is not possible to quote any editorial utterance from that newspaper in support of the theory that it seeks to alienate German-Americans from their adopted land. It has, however, endeavored to promote friendliness of feeling between Germany and the United States in terms that have elicited criticism from the New York *Herald*. The attitude of the German-American daily is not, on the whole, quite friendly to the United States Government in the matter of Venezuela. It defends Germany at the expense of Great Britain. "In the beginning of this whole affair," it says, "we expressed the opinion that Germany made a great mistake in allying herself with England, and this view seems now to be confirmed." Secretary Hay is also attacked by this paper for his "ill-concealed hatred of Germany." His influence is said to have brought about a state of affairs prejudicial to Emperor William so far as American public opinion is concerned:

"We can not assert that without his [Secretary Hay's] intervention the matter would now be settled, but we do not doubt for a moment that his influence has been obstructive. The worst thing of all is that the interference of our Government in any form denotes a lack of loyalty that contrasts disagreeably with the openness of the Powers. We perpetually assert that we can not appear as protectors for the South and Central American states so long as territorial acquisition is not involved. We have repeatedly said as much in this affair. Yet the part of protector is now played behind the backs of the representatives of the Powers, and this, too, in a matter that involves no questions of principle now, but simply the method of defraying acknowledged obligations. That is a wholly false attitude and can not be defended at all. The Secretary of State should withhold his hand from the game even if he must thereby forego his longed-for opportunity of aiding his English friends."

THE THREE MUSKETEERS ARE GENEROUS.
—*The Detroit Journal.*

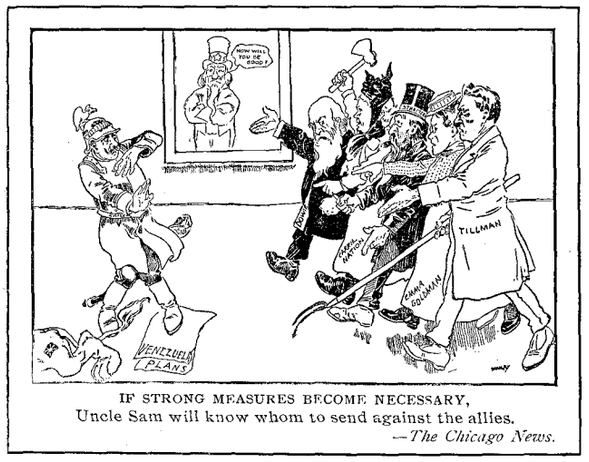


OFF TO THE HAGUE.
—*The New York Herald.*

And a lot more in the same strain. Far more outspoken is the *Deutsche Correspondent* (Baltimore), which expresses indignation at the way Emperor William is "misrepresented":

"German-Americans know there is no need to hesitate or ponder over the Emperor's assurances. They know he has no intention of colonizing Venezuela. The Emperor understands German-Americans too well to utter the sentiment: 'Once German, always German!' as the New York *Herald* would have us believe he did. That newspaper assures its readers that the Bavarians, Saxons, and Wurtemburgers are no admirers of Prussian supremacy and Prussian methods as the Emperor seems to think. If, then, the Emperor has not all the Germans on his side, how can he expect support from German-Americans, who have tasted the sweets of freedom and have enjoyed the right of expressing their opinions on political subjects? In this tone is amplified the proposition that German-Americans are opposed to the Emperor."

Which is "stuff" in the opinion of the Baltimore paper. The New Jersey *Freie Zeitung* (Newark) is emphatic in a similar strain and lays stress upon the Emperor's friendliness to the United States during the war with Spain. The *Wächter und Anzeiger* (Cleveland) declares that the suspicion of Germany in the American mind is directly due to the jingoes, who wish to build up an imperial navy. The *Freie Presse* (Chicago) denounces "the slanders that the scandal press of the country aims at Germany," and it defends the general policy of the Emperor, even saying a good word for his treatment of the Poles. It refers to Minister Bowen as being "in the service of the robber chief Castro," and expresses great warmth of affection for Germany. "This wretch Castro," it says, "prates of morality and plays the part of defender of international rights against the allied Powers, and 'our' Bowen follows the example of his new boss!" The *Westliche Post* (St. Louis) dwells upon the German-American's love for his fatherland, and remarks that "the object Emperor William had in view when he made his gift of a statue of Frederick the Great was to strengthen the ancient traditional friendship between Germany and the United States." The *Germania* (Milwaukee) alludes to "the worthless articles by means of which the American jingo press daily seeks to



IF STRONG MEASURES BECOME NECESSARY,
Uncle Sam will know whom to send against the allies.
—*The Chicago News.*

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arouse feeling against Germany." If "it comes to the worst," the fault will be with our Government for cooperating with the jingo press. The *Tägliches Cincinnatier Volksblatt* says:

"The Anglo-American press continues its attacks upon Germany on account of the Venezuelan affair. That these attacks are without any equitable basis needs no demonstration. Every communication from Berlin shows that the German Government is doing its utmost to maintain friendship with our country. . . . . The Anglo-American press should explain what it means by its misrepresentations."

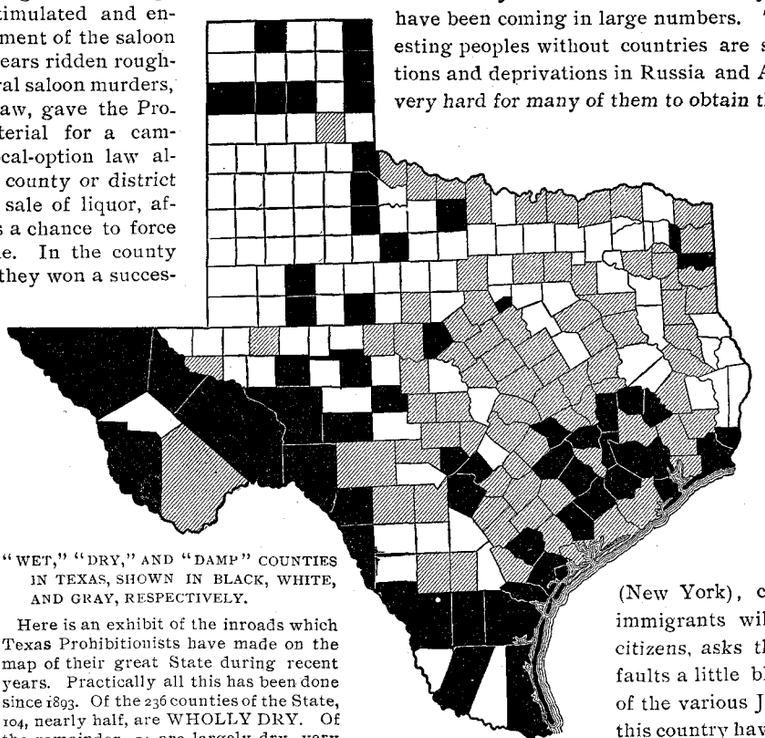
The unanimity of the German-American press in defense of Germany's policy in South America is very striking. The Socialist papers, like the *Volkszeitung* (New York), form an exception, and they denounce the Venezuelan episode as a plundering expedition of the Emperor's. The greater fraction of the German-American papers heap ridicule upon the idea that the United States could gain support from the Franco-Russian alliance against the combination formed by Great Britain and Germany.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PROHIBITION MOVEMENT IN TEXAS.

THE newspaper paragraphers have long been in the habit of classing Texas with Kentucky as a State hopelessly addicted to the flowing bowl. A large part of Kentucky, however, is under local prohibitory law, and we are now informed by the New Orleans *Times-Democrat* that Texas is actually on the verge of prohibition—so near to it, in fact, that the liquor dealers are asking the legislature for severe restrictive laws that will close the more disreputable saloons, which are thought to be bringing the trade into disfavor. "One of the most radical liquor laws of the Union," says this paper, has been introduced into the legislature, "prepared by the liquor dealers themselves," who "frankly confess that this restrictive measure will alone save them from retaliation." The same paper goes on to say:

"But little over a year ago a stalwart prohibition movement struck Texas. It was stimulated and encouraged by the worse element of the saloon men, who had for some years ridden roughshod over the laws. Several saloon murders, due to violations of the law, gave the Prohibitionists splendid material for a campaign; while the State local-option law allowing the people of any county or district to vote for or against the sale of liquor, afforded the Prohibitionists a chance to force the issue before the people. In the county elections which followed, they won a succession of victories, far exceeding their own expectations. Nine out of ten counties holding local-option elections voted against licensing the sale of liquor. The saloon people saw their territory growing steadily more circumscribed and the Prohibitionists rendered more aggressive by success. Finally, as in Mississippi and other States, the Prohibitionists, having carried a majority of the counties, decided upon appealing to the legislature for a State election which would pass on the liquor question for the entire State. A few years ago prohibition would have been voted down in Texas by an overwhelming majority, but the movement is so strong now that the saloon people believe it could carry the 'Lone Star State.' They are afraid of the election, and are working to avoid it. In order to do so they have offered the bill to which we refer. It is a recognition of the fact that the liquor interests have suffered in public estimation from violating the law, and that unless they obey it, unless they repudiate and get rid of the lawless element which has aroused public opposition and led to the success of the Prohibitionists, they will all suffer from it. They propose, therefore, to assist the authorities in suppressing and punishing the lawless saloons, and showing how these saloons can best be reached. Every saloon-keeper in renewing his license yearly must make oath that he has violated no statute; that he has allowed no minors or students to drink in his saloon; that no gambling is permitted there; that the saloon is not kept open after hours or on Sunday, and that he has not violated any of the laws. If he does not so swear, or if he is detected in violating any statute, his license will be taken away from him and he will be prohibited from operating a saloon for two years. If he swears falsely, he is in danger of a long term in the penitentiary for perjury.

"There is nothing surprising in the Texas liquor situation. It comes sooner or later in all States where the liquor dealers believe that they can violate the laws with impunity. When by this course they have built up a dangerous opposition—as they built it up from nothing in Texas—they awake to the fact that they have brought serious trouble on themselves and try to undo it. The Texas liquor dealers have found how much more difficult it is to set right the evil now than it would have been at the beginning. They express their contrition and their willingness to obey all the laws now, but it is by no means certain that even these concessions will save them from the fury of the Prohibitionists."



"WET," "DRY," AND "DAMP" COUNTIES IN TEXAS, SHOWN IN BLACK, WHITE, AND GRAY, RESPECTIVELY.

Here is an exhibit of the inroads which Texas Prohibitionists have made on the map of their great State during recent years. Practically all this has been done since 1893. Of the 236 counties of the State, 104, nearly half, are WHOLLY DRY. Of the remainder, 74 are largely dry, very many of them wholly dry, save the county seat, and only 58 are wholly wet. The wholly dry counties represent a population of 725,816; the partly dry or, more correctly, largely dry, represent a population of 1,492,729, while the wholly wet counties represent a population of only 725,816. It is therefore safe to say that three-fourths of Texas is now under Prohibition.—*The New Voice, Chicago.*

PLEAS FOR JEWISH AND POLISH IMMIGRANTS.

MORE than eleven per cent. of the total number of immigrants into the United States during the last four years have been Jews, most of them Polish Jews. And the Poles, too, have been coming in large numbers. These two intensely interesting peoples without countries are subjected to such persecutions and deprivations in Russia and Austria-Hungary that it is very hard for many of them to obtain the small amount of money and education required for admission to the United States. So they are barred out. Others, confused and frightened by the questionings of our immigration officers, are excluded unjustly, we are told. "The present rigor at Ellis Island is a sneer at the torch-bearing woman down the bay," says *The Jewish Daily News* (New York); and *The American Hebrew* (New York), confident that the Jewish immigrants will make good American citizens, asks the officers to "be to their faults a little blind." The grand masters of the various Jewish fraternal orders in this country have sent a petition to Washington asking for fairness and justice at Ellis Island. We quote from the petition the following single sentence:

"Instead of executing the laws accord-

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ing to the intents and purposes, a policy of restricting the volume of immigration by deporting unprecedentedly large numbers of immigrants has been adopted, and every right and privilege that the immigrant has hitherto enjoyed under the same law that is now in force has been taken away from him, so that the immigrant is no longer permitted even to be represented by counsel at the hearing before the Board of Special Inquiry, thus depriving him of a right to which even the worst criminal is entitled; that by the unusual despatch with which immigrants are being removed from the station to the steamer, two or three days before the departure of the steamer, the immigrant is even deprived of the opportunity to appeal to the commissioner-general of immigration, and in fact in some cases the commissioner's assistant refused to accept notices of appeal, altho the immigrant had not as yet been removed from the station; and further, that the special inquiries are conducted like star-chamber proceedings, so that the unfortunate immigrant, knowing nothing of our laws or methods or of the scope of purpose of the inquiry, is bewildered and confused, and is unable to answer questions with any sort of correctness or intelligence; and by this unfair and unjust method deportations have been increased in the month of December to an extent entirely unprecedented in the history of the bureau; and in pursuance of said policy to restrict and reduce the volume of immigration the judicial powers vested in the immigration officials to determine, upon proper evidence, whether or not certain immigrants may be included in the class of immigrants prohibited by law from landing, has been interpreted by the department to be an absolute power to deny immigrants the right to land, by unfairly and without cause whatsoever including them in the class of immigrants 'likely to become public charges,' the department paying no attention to the number and financial standing of the friends or relatives of such immigrants or to their own power to support themselves, so that immigrants who have been sent for by relatives of sufficient pecuniary ability to take care of them and provide for their comfort have been unjustly deported."

The real reason why the illiterates are barred out, *Zgoda*, a Polish paper of Chicago, thinks it has discovered. The Anglo-Saxons, Irish, and Germans in the United States, we are told, are affected by a feeling of intolerance for all other nations, and want to keep the control of this country in their own hands. So their have raised the cry of illiteracy to exclude the "healthy and honest illiterates," the "unpolished human gems" from southern Europe. To quote:

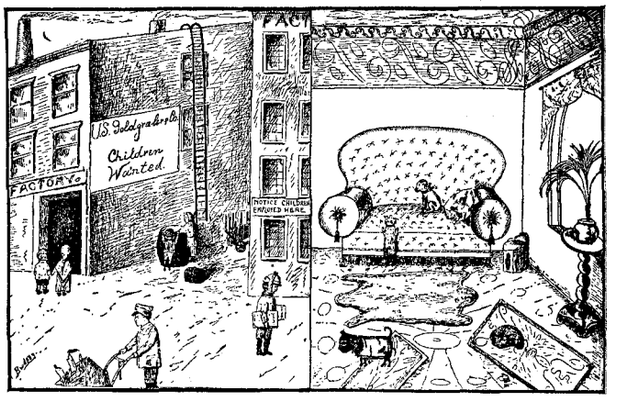
"Illiteracy rages, as we know, among the Slavonian and Latin peoples. The racial and religious peculiarities of these peoples do not suit the taste of the Anglo-Saxons, who are affected in America as well as in Europe with a disease peculiar to them, which is an intolerable vanity which blinds this otherwise intelligent, honest, and highly civilized race. All are acquainted with the vanity and conceit of the English, which bid the most stupid Englishman regard himself as infinitely superior to the most intelligent Frenchman or Pole. With this vanity is also affected the modern Yankee, who also refuses to regard people of other races as God's creatures. This abominable, pernicious vanity sprang up in the sixteenth century and the following two centuries, when the English nation indeed stood much higher in all respects than the other nations. The nineteenth century changed that position thoroughly, but it did not cure the English nation of its inveterate disease. This dislike to other nationalities is shared with the Yankee by the Irish. This is on its face a strange thing. A nation of the Celtic race, approaching in character more to the Slavonians and the Romance nations than to the Germans, continuously warring against the English, and standing at home by no means high as regards education, the Irish here in America swell like an empty windbag and strenuously proclaim themselves better than others. A third element in this country inimically disposed to the Slavonians and the Latin nations, is the German element. This numerous, intelligent, and wealthy element has been infected with the intolerance of its brothers in Europe and it applies that intolerance here on the common soil.

"Speaking in more general terms, it is verging in the United States to a dull conflict between the older Anglo-Irish-German element and the younger, but already very numerous, Slavono-Latin element. The former look with dislike and apprehension on the rapid growth of the latter, and they take advantage of their ascendency to retard, or wholly to restrain, the development, numerical, cultural, and consequently political also, of their opponents. Besides the racial question, there also enters here, in a certain degree, the religious question. The older element, mainly Protestant, does not willingly see the increase of the Catholic element."

Since it is not fit to speak too openly in Congress about such things, these reasons, which are, in the *Zgoda's* opinion, the true ones, are masked under solicitude for the good of the country. Hence a hunt is arranged for illiterates and other poor wretches of that kind, representing them as a dangerous and pernicious element.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

EDUCATION, CIVILIZATION, AND BABIES.

"RACE suicide, complete or partial," is the term applied by the President to the modern tendency, among the educated and well-to-do, toward small families. The President's words on this topic, quoted below, and a similar expression of sentiment by President Eliot of Harvard, have brought out some



TWO KINDS OF YOUNG ONES UNDER CAPITALISM.
—*The Seattle Socialist.*

interesting reflections in the press. President Eliot has found that 28 per cent. of the surviving members of the classes of '72 to '77 inclusive are unmarried, and that those who are married have, on an average, only two children living. As the number of children exactly equals the number of parents, the net result is a decrease of 28 per cent. President Eliot regards the length of the college course as one cause of this result, and advocates a shorter course. "Once let it become firmly fixed in the popular mind that college training leads to bachelorhood and its attendant evils," says the Brooklyn *Eagle*, "and hard-headed, homespun fathers will keep their sons out of colleges. In a generation the colleges would be crying out, not for endowments, but for students."

But a number of newspapers are prompt to reassure President Eliot that the course at Harvard was probably not the prime cause of the state of affairs discovered in the classes of '72–'77. To quote the Philadelphia *Press*:

"What President Eliot attributes to college graduates is true of all the advantaged, educated classes, whether they go to college or not. The conspicuous, wealthy, able, or exceptional lines and families in all countries tend to disappear. Our Presidents leave no families, or small ones. Of the twenty-five men who have held this post in 114 years, ten have to-day no descendants, and of them all the Adams line is the only prolific one. The British peerage would die out but for constant creations. Men of genius have notoriously no descendants, or few.

"Even of countries as a whole it is true that the birth-rate falls with civilization. The American birth-rate has been decreasing for a century. If the decrease which has gone on for

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the past thirty years continues, by 1950 or 1960 our population will be nearly as stationary as that of France."

The President's strong words on this topic appear in a letter to Mrs. John Van Vorst, which is used as a preface to "The Woman Who Toils," a new book written by Mrs. Van Vorst and Miss Marie Van Vorst. He says, in part:

"I do not know whether I most pity or most despise the foolish and selfish man or woman who does not understand that the only things really worth having in life are those the acquirement of which normally means cost and effort. If a man or woman, through no fault of his or hers, goes throughout life denied those highest of all joys which spring only from home life, from the having and bringing up of many healthy children, I feel for them deep and respectful sympathy—the sympathy one extends to the gallant fellow killed at the beginning of a campaign, or the man who toils hard and is brought to ruin by the fault of others. But the man or woman who deliberately avoids marriage, and has a heart so cold as to know no passion and a brain so shallow and selfish as to dislike having children, is in effect a criminal against the race and should be an object of contemptuous abhorrence by all healthy people.

"Of course, no one quality makes a good citizen, and no one quality will save a nation. But there are certain great qualities for the lack of which no amount of intellectual brilliancy or of material prosperity or of easiness of life can atone, and which show decadence and corruption in the nation just as much if they are produced by selfishness and coldness and ease-loving laziness among comparatively poor people as if they are produced by vicious or frivolous luxury in the rich. If the men of the nation are not anxious to work in many different ways, with all their might and strength, and ready and able to fight at need, and anxious to be fathers of families, and if the women do not recognize that the greatest thing for any woman is to be a good wife and mother—why, that nation has cause to be alarmed about its future."

The New York *American* comes to the defense of the bachelor by imputing to him a feeling of altruism and explaining that the young man of to-day is often kept from marriage by the fear that he can not provide adequately for his wife and children. The same paper shows its versatility and ingenuity by discovering a connection between small families and tariff reform. Here it is:

"The President's reading can not have left him ignorant of the fact that there is a direct relation between the cost of living and the number of marriages and births. Since the tariff raises enormously the cost of living, Mr. Roosevelt, if convinced that 'race suicide' is impending, can help to avert that catastrophe by coming out for tariff revision, in which policy he would have the cordial support of a large and growing section of his party."

NEXT INSURRECTION IN THE PHILIPPINES.

WE learn from a new book by Edgar G. Bellairs, formerly chief Philippine correspondent of the Associated Press, that there is a general expectation among the Americans in the archipelago that the natives will rise some day in another insurrection. Because of his staff of local correspondents in various parts of the islands, Mr. Bellairs "was probably in a better position to get at the real facts as they existed in the provinces," he thinks, "than anybody else in the archipelago; better than the civil authorities, for they relied entirely upon the local governors; better than the military authorities, as their reports were entirely from army officers."

The time of trouble is coming, "in the opinion of nearly every army man who has lived in the provinces and has been behind the scenes," Mr. Bellairs warns us; and in view of the coming storm he questions the wisdom of our present policy of raising and arming a large force of natives, who may turn against us. He says:

"Will the scouts and constabulary be loyal, or will they not rather be an organized body ready to start the revolution for independence? Would they not rise and massacre every white officer, and with the organization take the leading cities in the provinces, and even Manila itself, before troops could be sent from the United States in sufficient numbers to retake the archipelago?

"Such a success on their part would bring to the front every man in the Philippines capable of bearing arms, for in four or five years they would no longer be a crowd of ignorant bolomen, but soldiers trained in the manual of arms. Before such an insurrection would be undertaken, an immense reserve supply of arms, sufficient to arm half a million, would be accumulated. Such a revolution would not be quelled as quickly as the last has been, but would cost an immense expenditure of blood and money, in addition to which there would be a massacre of whites throughout the archipelago, and there is little doubt that for a time, at all events, the Philippines would be in the hands of the Filipinos.

"This is no fancy sketch of a vague possibility, but is a grave possibility, in the opinion of several thousands of Americans who have been and are now in the Philippines. Time alone can prove whether it will come to pass or not. . . . . .

"In reading the story of the Indian mutiny, one is forced to the conclusion that the Hindus, like the Filipinos, are artists in dissimulation, for the very last people to believe that the rebellion was coming were those in the immediate command of the native troops. Colonels and officers who swore by their men, their loyalty, and their devotion were among the first to be massacred, and it is the same in the Philippines to-day. Members of the civil commission and the white governors of provinces are practically the only ones who do not see the distant storm signals,—not that in the opinion of the writer there will be another insurrection within the next five years, altho the average man in the Philippines puts it down at a much less time than that."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

MANY a Markle makes a Mitchell.—*The Whim*, Newark, N. J.

THE pretender Bu Hamara has been bound in Morocco.—*The Atlanta Journal.*

ADDICKS can now join with John D. Rockefeller, Jr., in the declaration that "money is not all."—*The Chicago Record-Herald.*

IT takes a physician's certificate to get a ton of coal in Toledo these days. Wouldn't that make you sick?—*The Butte Intermountain.*

THE Tennessee legislature has passed an anti-kissing bill, but amended so as to make it applicable only to the legislator who introduced it.

THE size of the average family in the United States is four persons and a small fraction of a person, the husband in many cases being the small fraction.—*The Chicago Tribune.*

ACCORDING to the adjutant-general, the United States has 10,853,396 men able to bear arms, which is one reason why most of them will never be called on to do so.—*The Chicago News.*

SAYS Brother Dickey: "De President can't stir up no race problem wid me. De only race problem what troubles me is—to keep two miles ahead er de bill-collectors."—*The Atlanta Constitution.*

THE news of McLaurin's official passing from the Senate was received by his colleague, Senator Tillman, with noble fortitude, tho it would have been better for all concerned if he had received it with resignation.—*The Indianapolis News.*

"WHY will young men carry pistols and brass knucks to church with them?" asks the Chigger Ridge (Ga.) *Post*. The inquiry is timely. Every well-meaning Georgian ought to be content to leave brass knucks at home when he goes to church. A good six-shooter is sufficient.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

THE Government of the United States comprises three departments, viz.: Wall Street, the W. C. T. U., and the Beet Sugar Industry. The Beet Sugar Interest fixes the tariff. The W. C. T. U. determines what pictures shall hang in the White House. Wall Street, with such clerical help as Congress may render, does the rest.—*Life.*

IT is reported from St. Paul that the Standard Oil trust, on losing a local suit for damages to the amount of $10,000 on account of injuries caused by gasoline, at once advanced the price, and in nine days collected from the local public enough extra to pay all the costs. Here we have publicity, but not necessarily the preventive.—*The Springfield Republican.*

THE Southern Democrats in Congress should call that Republican "bluff" about pensioning ex-slaves. Go ahead and make 'em pass that bill; let them dump a hundred million dollars in the South just as soon as they please. It's the first opportunity the Southern white man has had to get his hands on any of the Government's money since the war.—*The Atlanta Journal.*

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LETTERS AND ART.

"AT THE BOTTOM," GORKY'S NEW DRAMA.

HAVING succeeded with his first essay in dramatic art, Maxim Gorky has made another attempt to use the stage rather than the novel as his medium. In "Mestchanie," the first drama from his pen, he studied the life of the lower middle classes of Russia, venturing into a sphere cultivated by the great Ostrovsky. In his new play, entitled "Na Duie" (At the Bottom), he returns to the field in which he is an acknowledged master. This drama deals with familiar Gorky types—vagabonds, tramps, beggars, delinquents, outcasts, and chronic criminals.

It has been experimentally produced at Moscow, and the occasion was a triumph for the author-dramatist. The audience was moved and delighted, and the author, who was present, "received an ovation." The critics, however, are not a unit in appreciating the literary and technical and artistic qualities of the drama. All praise it, but not with equal warmth and enthusiasm.

The critic of the Moscow *Slovo* rhapsodically says of the play:

"This drama is a song; it is a hymn to humanity. It is awful and joyful. Seeing at the bottom decaying, abandoned people, you say to your conscience: 'They are already dead; they no longer feel.' And you are reconciled, at peace, whatever may happen to them.

"But suddenly you retreat in horror. They are still alive!

"A marvelous spectacle of indescribable beauty presents itself to our eyes. Beneath the mire, beneath filth, ugliness, vice, loathsomeness, horror, in a lodging-house, among the dregs—the human personality still lives!"

The argument of the play may be summarized as follows, tho some of the reviewers warn the reader against judging the interest of "Na Duie" by any skeleton of its plot:

In one of the cheapest and lowest lodging-houses there are found the very dregs of the submerged tenth of society. The keeper of the establishment, a woman of the vilest sort, has an illicit connection with one of the lodgers, Vaska Pepiel, a thief and the son of a thief. Vaska, however, is in love with the woman's sister, a young girl, of whom his mistress is jealous. The woman's husband is an old and miserly lessee of lodging-houses, and she urges her lover to "remove" him somehow. One day she overhears a mutual confession of love between Vaska and her sister, and in a fit of rage she empties over the young girl a kettle of boiling water. Vaska tries to kill the assailant, but somehow, in the confusion of the scene, manages to stab the old husband. He is promptly accused of deliberate murder by the jealous mistress whose love he had scorned.

These are among the characteristic scenes of the lodging-house. Quarrels, fights, brutalities are of daily occurrence. The lodgers drink, gamble, beg, steal; the hero of the place is the thief, for he gets money more easily than any one of the others.

Suddenly an old wanderer, an ex-Siberian convict named Louka, makes his appearance among these outcasts. This wanderer is a ray of light in the dark kingdom. Louka is not a propagandist or missionary, but a simple, guileless, kindly creature, who instinctively loves his fellows and possesses the faculty of bringing out the best, if dormant, qualities in them. He is natural and naïve, good-humored and shrewd, racy, witty in his own way, and irresistible.

He accomplishes wonders in this wretched abode of misery, vice, prostitution, and crime. He prevents a murder planned by Pepiel, and induces the latter to turn to a life of honest toil; he leads a confirmed drunkard to the path of temperance; he breathes a sense of human dignity into the most abandoned and shameless paupers; he reconciles a dying woman to her fate by reviving her hope in a better life beyond the grave; he elevates even a half-witted prostitute by expressing belief in her early purity and sincere affection.

How does he work his miracles? By soft answers, by gentle treatment and trust, by appealing to the soul of good in things evil. He never causes pain; he yields and returns kindness for abuse.

The writer in the Moscow *Slovo*, after this account of the play, adds: "Louka did not create human beings. They were there, but they were spiritually asleep. He awakens them." There is a spiritual resurrection.

A writer in the *Novoye Vremya*, while declaring his admiration for the truth and realism of the play, points out that it is essentially an imitation of Tolstoy's "The Power of Darkness." He says:

"In point of fact the Louka of 'Na Duie' is the Akim of 'The Power of Darkness.' All his ideas are Tolstoyan, and Tolstoy's Akim is merely the personification of the gospel of charity, love, and human nobility. Tolstoy's idea has become the source of various streams and streamlets. Who has not resorted to this spring? Gorky, with talent, ability, and deep feeling, has written a play which touches and stirs us. But there is no revelation in his 'At the Bottom.' Much of its substance is familiar to us through other works, of greater artistic merit.

"Gorky knows perfectly the life of the lodging-houses he describes, and his portrayal is vivid, striking, fine. His language is strong and expressive, and his phrases are memorable. The characters are firmly drawn, and are real, individual. But is this new for Gorky? And have not other writers taken us into the same world at the bottom of the social fabric?"—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

NEW GLIMPSES OF EMERSON.

THE approach of the hundredth anniversary of Emerson's birth (which took place on May 25, 1803), and the plans already made to worthily commemorate that event, lend special timeliness to a couple of articles in *The Booklovers' Magazine* (February). The first, entitled "Personal Glimpses of Emerson," is from the pen of Julian Hawthorne; the second, "The Tribute of a Son," is by Mr. Edward W. Emerson, of Concord, Mass.

Mr. Emerson declares that his father "wished no disciples," but sought only "to teach young people to trust implicitly the word of the Spirit in its special revelation to them when they had learned to rightly listen." He says further:

"Reformers of all sorts came to Concord, attracted by his hospitality to thought. He fed and protected and heard them, but resolutely held to his belief in his special work and that one must not mistake others' chivalries for one's own. But the chivalry of freedom was universal and commanding, and in the long struggle against slavery Emerson early showed his colors and came, as a free lance, to fight beside Garrison and Phillips when it was dangerous to do so.

"Emerson read widely, was less of a student than many believed, but had a sure instinct for what was for him in a book—the rest he let go. But he studied men with delight, the 'men who can do things' in fields where the scholar is often helpless. Especially he honored the farmer:

> And I, who cower mean and small
> In the frequent interval
> When wisdom not with me resides,
> Worship Toil's wisdom that abides.

But he was not false to his class. He said that 'the scholar has drawn the white lot in life.' But everywhere he taught that the scholar must be ready to stand for the truth which he on his lonely watch-tower has seen, against the mob, well-dressed or in rags; also, that the scholar must toil unweariedly in his own fields of thought. 'To live without duties is obscene.' He eagerly listened to the talk of the tavern, the bank, the club, the laboratory. 'These men don't know what to do with their facts,' he said, 'but I know,' recognizing that truth is one, and natural facts but the embodiment of spiritual laws. Hence he was increasingly attracted to verse as the proper vehicle for his delighted perceptions of beauty, of harmony, of unity:

> And through man and woman and sea and star
> Saw the dance of Nature forward and far;
> Through worlds and races and terms and times
> Saw musical order and pairing rimes.

"He early celebrated the beautiful laws of Compensation, and

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welcomed the doctrine of Evolution, in which he saw, not blind destiny, but the triumph of effort and hope, a confirmation of 'good out of evil,' his sure belief.

"Emerson's prose and poetry annotate and explain each other and should be read together. It was as a poet that he would have wished to be remembered."

Julian Hawthorne, another son of a famous father, writes most interestingly of his contact with Emerson's personality. Speaking of his own boyhood days in Concord, Mr. Hawthorne says:

"Often, on my way to Sanborn's school and back, I would meet him, walking with his head bowed forward, but keeping a bright lookout ahead of him (unlike Channing, whose eyes ever sought the ground), and, as we drew near, the unique Emersonian smile would glimmer in his face. . . . . .

"At other times I would see him, transiently, in his study, where the walls were all made of books in sober bindings, and there was a table strewn with papers and writings; but here I never lingered long, but went forward through an alcove which led into the parlor and dining-room. These study-glimpses of Emerson showed him mild and absorbed, and always, in the midst of his absorption, with a lovely expression of kindly welcome. Once in a while, when, at his son's invitation, I came in to lunch, he would sit at the head of the table, but with a manner as if he were the least considerable person there; and he would address many questions to the visitor, and listen closely to his replies, as if he looked for some wisdom, or at least information, from the unripe boy. His bearing toward his wife and daughters was of the most loving courtesy, and withal of deference, as tho he would take his orders from them. Surely there was never greater personal humility than in this man, who was one of the proudest and boldest avouchers of the inalienable dignity of human nature that ever lived.

"Again, I would see him at friends' houses, in conversation with other famous dignitaries of New England—Alcott, Wendell Phillips, Channing, Thoreau, Hoar, and many others. He was inevitably the center of the group, and when he spoke all listened, tho he never spoke to all, but addressed himself to some single interlocutor, and seemed to wish that words so unimportant as his should not be magnified. But his friends were a unit against this modesty; there were freshness, reason, and beauty in all he said. Society, in the high sense, was always created where he was, and took on a dignity and value that prophesied of a Golden Age."

Mr. Hawthorne gives us the following vivid description of Emerson as he appeared in the winter Lyceum courses in Concord:

"He was dressed, on these evenings, in black broadcloth; either a very ill-cut dress-coat, or a buttoned-up frock-coat almost as ill-fitting; with a high, uncomfortable stock and an upright collar. Emerson's figure was naturally awkward; he had narrow and sloping shoulders, large arms and hands and feet, and he had a habit of projecting forward his head precisely as an eagle on the perch does, and with the same piercing look from his eyes. As he stood before the audience, behind the desk, he let his hands hang folded before him, or used them to turn the leaves of his manuscript; his gestures were very few; the one most often used was a clenching of the right fist, the fingers upward, and bringing down the forearm with a motion of power till it was at right angles with the upper arm; in its mingling of reserve with force, a very characteristic movement. He could hardly be said to read his manuscript; he probably knew it by heart; he would merely keep in touch with it as he went along."

"On the day of Emerson's funeral," concludes Mr. Hawthorne, "I walked with the rest of Concord, and with many men of eminence from all parts of the country, to the grave in Sleepy Hollow. It seemed to me that all of the old Concord was left in that grave. The crowd returned to their homes; but these streets and houses were no longer Concord in the deeper sense. The last of the great magicians had departed, and taken with him the spirit that is the life."

THE GONCOURT ACADEMY.

SOME ten years ago, the brothers Goncourt, of Paris, conceived the idea of founding a literary society which should outshine the French Academy. The society was to consist of ten—instead of forty—"immortals," and eight of these, including Alphonse Daudet and Octave Mirbeau, were *nominated* by Edmond de Goncourt, who died in 1896, leaving a handsome bequest to the new Academy. His relatives contested the will, but after six years of litigation the courts have decided in favor of the Academy, which now becomes a legalized institution. Says the New York *Times Saturday Review*:

G. GEOFFROY. E. BOURGÉS. L. DESCAVES. L. HENNIQUE. L. DAUDET. J. ROSNY. H. ROSNY. J. K. HUYSMANS.

MEMBERS OF THE GONCOURT ACADEMY.

"This Goncourt Academy is prohibited from discussing grammatical questions, making dictionaries, or trying to reform the public taste. Its ten members are to include neither poets nor critics, for Edmund de Goncourt hated both; they are to meet at dinner monthly; each to be paid $1,250 a year, and they are to confer an annual prize of $1,000 on some work of real literary merit, judged by the Goncourt standard.

"The present members are J. K. Huysmans, president; Gustave Geoffroy, Léon Hennique, Paul Margueritte, Octave Mirbeau, the brothers Rosny, Elémir Bourgés, Lucien Descaves, and Léon Daudet. The foundations of the French Academy have not yet been perceptibly shaken."

Mr. Edmund Gosse writes as follows (in the London *Daily Chronicle*) concerning the members of the Goncourt Academy:

"With the exception of M. Léon Daudet, these gentlemen are not very young. Few of them, I think, will see fifty again, altho none have yet seen sixty. Without resembling one another closely in detail, they have a certain likeness in their common leaning to the fantastic side of realism, in their enthusiastic study of the art of writing, in their comparative indifference to the public."

He says further:

"The parallel between living English and French fiction is too uncertain to enable us to conceive an Académie Goncourt in this country. But one may entertain oneself by fancying what

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would have happened if it had been instituted and endowed amongst us. Imagine the seven original academicians convoked in 1900. I see them in my mind's eye: Mr. Conrad, Mr. George Gissing, Mr. Robert Hichens, Mr. George Moore, 'Mark Rutherford,' Mr. Wells, and Mr. Zangwill. Mr. Wells is chosen president, and then they proceed to elect three more members to make their number complete. After a really delightful conference, and the emission of some amazing paradoxes, the scrutiny would be made, with, shall we say, this result: Mr. Bernard Capes, Mr. Arthur Morrison, Mr. Benjamin Swift? Would that not be a very amusing little 'académie des talons-rouges Anglais'?"

RICHARD STRAUSS'S INFLUENCE UPON ORCHESTRAL MUSIC.

MR. HENRY T. FINCK, a recognized authority on musical matters, declared not long ago that the symphony, as a form of musical art, is "doomed to extinction," and he prophesied that it will be superseded by the "symphonic poems" of Liszt, Dvoräk, and Richard Strauss. This view is evidently shared by Mr. W. J. Henderson, the musical critic of the New York *Sun*, who points out (in *The Atlantic Monthly*, January) that recent developments in the musical world are turning the technic of orchestral composition "topsy-turvy," and are making orchestras "sing new songs." Mr. Henderson is deeply impressed by the vogue of Richard Strauss and the growing influence of his revolutionary musical theories. "Strauss has in certain ways discredited Beethoven and the prophets," he observes, "and has shrunk the orchestral wonders of Berlioz and Wagner to the dimensions of a Sunday-afternoon band concert." Proceeding to a review of the older forms of orchestral music, he says:

"Beethoven, striving to make the symphony a vehicle for emotional expression, was compelled to busy himself with changes in the form, and he gave no special study to instrumental effects. He used such new ones as readily suggested themselves to him, but they were nothing more than elaborations of the old conventions. However, the seed sown by Beethoven speedily bloomed in the growth of the new romantic school. The principal tenet of this school was that music must express emotions, and that the form must develop entirely from the emotional purpose and plan of the work. Two distinguished explorers of this new style devoted their highest efforts to the production of orchestral composition.

"Liszt endeavored to tell stories in music by erasing the dividing-line between movements and writing his work all in one piece. He retained the two contrasting themes of the old symphonists, but he asked his hearers to affix a meaning to each of them. Then he proceeded to handle them in much the same way as the symphonists did, working them out and varying them with much skill, tho always with a view to suggesting the development of the incidents of his story. To such a purpose the resources of orchestral color lent mighty aid, and Liszt was not slow to perceive this. He began to draw away from the conventions of the symphonists, and to seek for new and striking instrumental combinations. Nevertheless, in his compositions for orchestra Liszt was the debtor of two men much more remarkable than himself, namely, Wagner and Berlioz. From the former he got the idea of the use of themes with definite meanings attached to them. From the latter he obtained the suggestion of the employment of the orchestra to tell stories and much information as to its technics. Berlioz, however, continued the use of separate movements, and his attempts to use definitely representative themes were few and uncertain. He preceded Wagner, nevertheless, in the revelation of the resources of the orchestra, and he antedated Liszt in the use of the orchestra for romantic composition.

"Later imitators of Berlioz and Liszt failed to perceive anything except the vast color schemes of their orchestration. Borrowing a few of the conventional figures of the older writers, such as Haydn's sea-waves and Beethoven's thunder-storms, they asked us to see things through a kaleidoscope of instrumental color. They forgot that we could not understand them when they made no logical appeal to our intelligence."

Richard Strauss, standing upon the vantage-ground made for him by Berlioz, Liszt, and Wagner, has tried to combine all the best elements of their work. His "tone-poems"—"Don Juan," "Till Eulenspiegel's Merry Pranks," "Thus Spake Zarathustra," and "A Hero's Life"—seek to make the orchestra tell stories, but they do not ignore the fundamental principles of musical form which constituted the ground-plan of the old symphony. Furthermore:

"Strauss has utilized themes with definite meanings attached to them, as Wagner did, without confining himself to two, as the older writers did, and as Liszt did in most of his works. He has returned in his later compositions to the fashion of clearly separated movements, while he has made them pass before the hearer without pauses between any two of them. He has developed his themes according to the principles laid down by the symphonic masters, and has striven to enforce their meaning with all the effects of orchestral color. And withal he has endeavored to compose only music with a purpose, never music for its own sake. In short, Strauss has shown that the principles of musical form which the earlier writers painfully evolved out of their attempts to produce nothing beyond musical beauty, not only can be, but must be, utilized by the composer who cares nothing whatever about musical beauty, and who aims only at making music a means of expression.

MR. W. J. HENDERSON,
Musical Critic of the New York *Sun*.

"This I believe to be Strauss's greatest and most significant achievement. It is the legacy which he will leave to his successors, and which will influence the progress of musical development."

STRENGTH AND LIMITATIONS OF JOHN RUSKIN.

RUSKIN has been the subject of so many articles, studies, and biographies that a new estimate of his life and work must, in order to justify itself, present a new point of view. This merit the London *Academy and Literature* concedes to Frederic Harrison's contribution to the "English Men of Letters" series, and it thinks that Mr. Harrison's conclusion that Ruskin was "a stimulus rather than an authority, an influence rather than a master," is one already sanctioned by time.

At the very outset Mr. Harrison defines his own position as being that of a sympathetic friend, and at the same time a critic, with a predisposition in favor of Auguste Comte, to whom Ruskin was hostile. "Tho an ardent admirer of the moral, social, and artistic ideals of John Ruskin myself," he says, "I am sworn in as a disciple of a very different school, and of a master whom he often denounced. As an humble lover of his magnificent power of language, I have studied it too closely not to feel all its vices, extravagances, and temptations. I am neither Socialist nor Plutonomist; and so I can feel deep sympathy for his onslaught on our modern life, whilst I am far from accepting his trenchant remedies." We quote further:

"Ruskin undertook to found a comprehensive scheme of the imaginative faculties on a creed which he had imbibed as a child and held with childlike fervor, without any solid study of its

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philosophy, or its history, or its social fruits. When all this was forced on him by the prophetic homilies of Thomas Carlyle, and by the facts of society and art he witnessed in Catholic countries, and which he learned about Catholic ages, his rapid imagination and his sympathetic nature took fire and tore off, as did Sartor himself, 'the rags of Houndsditch,' as Carlyle called the Biblical orthodoxy of his youth. As in theology, so in history; as in art, so in economics, Ruskin was perpetually constructing *a priori* out of his own head new schemes and theories, without any serious or systematic knowledge of theology or history, or economics, or even art.

"But having said this, let me never forget that John Ruskin was a man of rare genius, of what one of his French admirers has called 'a palpitating imagination,' and withal he was a man of delicate moral sensitiveness, of acute human sympathy and vision. He had some share of that Gift of the Ithuriel spear by which frauds are detected, which enabled men with such different spirits as Plato, St. John, and the Mystics, or Burke, or Shelley, to give us wondrous hints and guesses, beautiful consolations and hopes, even in their fancies, their paradoxes, and their illusions.

"All that genius and insight could do without systematic learning or patient reasoning, that John Ruskin did. From the point of view of a scientific historian, it would need long years, not a few crowded months, to master the history of Venice, much less that of Italy, for the whole Middle Ages. A serious archeologist would spend as many years as Ruskin could give of months to unearth all the seaweed-overladen and buried antiquities of St. Mark's, and the palaces of the Grand Canal. A man who knew little of theology except the Bible and the volumes of sermons that were admitted into a strict Calvinist household, was not equipped to lecture Auguste Comte, Mill, Buckle, and Herbert Spencer about the evolution of civilization or the history of religion. Nor was it quite decent to mock at the economists from Adam Smith to Henry Sidgwick with no more knowledge of their books than has any esthetic curate in deacon's orders. He never could be brought to understand this. His education in a kind of Puritan nursery, and the hard shell of egotism in which his whole early life was cribbed, made this impossible. And so John Ruskin went forth to take up his parable against them all—artists, critics, historians, philosophers, theologians, and economists, with all the fervor and devotion of an early Christian martyr in the Roman empire—and with the same result. He lived through a long life of contempt, and almost of persecution. But there was something in what he preached that has lived—which philosophers, theologians, and economists never could altogether supply."

The cause of Ruskin's vehement assertiveness, which Mr. Harrison explains was "a literary intoxication rather than a moral fault," is traced to circumstances of his early youth. The family practised "a sort of *égoisme à trois*," and Ruskin from infancy was "forced by parental affection and authority to regard his little self as a sublime genius destined to reform, inform, and direct the world." In pathetic contrast with this may be set a paragraph which reveals Ruskin's state of mind in 1869 when, dejected by "the public rejection of his social and economic teaching, the chorus of ridicule poured on him when he turned from esthetic criticism to life, society, and politics," he wrote, "Swift is very like me." Says Mr. Harrison:

"Words how full of pathos and truth. And that most strange bit of autobiography ('Sesame,' Preface, 21 par.) which ends, that 'in my enforced and accidental temper, and thoughts of things and of people,' he has sympathy with Dean Swift of all people. Strange parallel, singular coincidences! The most drab-colored with the most purple of all great masters of English; the most cynical with the most idealist maker of Utopias; the most foul with the most prudish of writers; the keenest politician with the most unpractical of dreamers; the bitterest hater with the most loving sentimentalist—and yet analogies in mind and in circumstance—they two so lonely in spirit, so like in their genius for sarcasm, so boiling with indignation for the people's wrong, so brave, so defiant, each gifted with such burning speech, both such Platonic lovers, yet so continually petted by good women, both once so much sought, often so hotly reviled, both ending in such a wreck, in something so like despair. John Ruskin, too, in his last years of decayed power, could have said, more reverently and less arrogantly, as he turned over the pages of his earlier books, 'My God! what a genius I had when I wrote that!' He too might have truly written as his own epitaph *sæva indignatio cor lacerabat*—yea, and could have added *et mentem conturbabat*."

A final paragraph may be given in which Mr. Harrison speaks of the period of the Oxford lectures as a time when Ruskin best exemplified his power to inspire:

"Curiously scanty and desultory as his scholarship had been as a student, we are continually struck in the Oxford lectures with the range of reading, the subtle comments, and the force of sympathy with which he had reached the inmost soul of so many classical writers, both prose and verse, Roman as well as Greek. Nor has any professor of Greek, of poetry, or of philosophy, touched with a wand of such magic power so many inimitable passages of Homer, Hesiod, Æschylus, Pindar, Aristophanes, Plato, Aristotle, Xenophon, Lucian; or again of Vergil, Horace, and Catullus. The Slade professor may have taught the students little enough of fine arts by his oral lectures; but he gave even the dullest and most unimaginative of his hearers new ideas of the place of art in life, higher ideals of both art and life, and an awakened interest in all that art might come to mean, if it were lifted out of the meanness and trading spirit in which it is too often sunk. Here and there when he does touch on art, there are some judgments on paintings and painters of wonderful acuteness for all that they look so paradoxical, as when he insists that Turner belonged to the Greek school. And when he is not thinking of art at all, there are passages of strange pathos and exquisite beauty. The startling paradoxes, falling in such inexplicable inconsequence, at least roused the mind of his hearers, and taught them things in ways impossible to the conventionally obvious. And the Slade professor, if he taught art only by stray crumbs that fell from the banquet of passionate satire on which his mind fed, at least planted deep in the hearts and brains of a few chosen men ardent ideals of a better world, and the yearning desire to strive toward its attainment."

NOTES.

A DRAMATIZATION of Rudyard Kipling's novel, "The Light that Failed," has been made by Miss Constance Fletcher ("George Fleming"). The play is being successfully presented in London by Mr. Forbes-Robertson.

The Bookman's February list of the six best-selling books of the past month is as follows:

1. Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch.—Hegan.
2. The Blue Flower.—Van Dyke.
3. The Virginian.—Wister.
4. Wanted: A Chaperon.—Ford.
5. An Old Sweetheart of Mine.—Riley.
6. Glengarry School Days.—Connor.

THE PEN MIGHTIER THAN THE PLOUGHSHARE
THE CHILD POETESS
SOME OLD MAN, IT'S MILKIN' TIME
THE GENTLEMAN FROM INDIANA, BOOTHINGTON TARKINGTON
ALICE AND OLD VINEGARNES
SEA HOK OF INDIANA
LAZARUS
GEORGE ADE

THE RURAL RUSH TO LITERATURE,
Or, Who will work the farm?
—*The Chicago Tribune.*

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

A NEBULAR MYSTERY.

THE astronomer is ever ready to bewilder the popular imagination by astounding calculations regarding the age, distance, and speed of the heavenly bodies, but it now seems that we are called upon to conceive of something more marvelous yet —a form of energy which travels many times faster than light, tho the velocity of 186,000 miles per second, which is assigned to light, is inconceivable enough to most minds. Prof. Simon Newcomb, the eminent astronomer, has been led to infer the existence of some such new form of energy by the facts which have been gathered in regard to the star Nova Persei, about which we have already published considerable matter in this department. It will be remembered that about a year ago this new star blazed forth with extreme suddenness. From the time it was first visible it increased in two or three days to a star of the first magnitude, but not long afterward it faded away as rapidly, losing half its brightness in a very few days. It was commonly supposed that some tremendous explosive conflagration had taken place, yet few people realized the significance of the suddenness and intensity of the illumination when the enormous distance of the star was taken into account.

In the course of an address before the Astronomical and Astrophysical Society of America on December 29, 1902, as reported in *Science* (January 23), Professor Newcomb said:

"In his study of what is going on among the stars, even the astronomer may for a time fail to grasp the true significance of what he sees, through leaving out of account the vastness of the field which he is surveying. A remarkable case of this is seen in the case of the new stars which have been known to burst forth from time to time. In at least two notable cases of this kind within the past ten years such stars have been found, within a few months after their outburst, to be changed into or surrounded by a nebula. Nothing could, at first sight, seem more natural or easily explained than this occurrence. To whatever cause we may attribute such a catastrophe as the sudden multiplication, within the period of two or three days, of the light of a sun by thousands of times, the cataclysm must result in throwing out a mass of incandescent vapor, rising with great speed. This vapor, expanding on all sides, will appear to us as a nebula surrounding the star and continually enlarging. That any difficulty can stand in the way of this view will first appear when we make an estimate of the probable extent of such a nebula. To do this requires that we know something of the distance of the star."

Professor Newcomb shows several reasons for assuming that Nova Persei belongs in the Milky Way, and that if this be admitted a conservative estimate of its distance from the earth would be 3,400 light-years—*i.e.*, a distance such that a ray of light, traveling at the speed of 186,000 miles per second, would reach the earth in 3,400 years. He goes on to say:

"Assuming, then, that the distance is of this order of magnitude, let us ask at what speed a nebula must rise in order that it may expand as rapidly as observation seems to show the matter around Nova Persei to have flown outward. Calculations would show this speed to beggar all our conceptions. The highest speed which matter has been known to reach is that attained by the eruption of hydrogen and other gases from the sun, which sometimes amounts to several hundred miles a second. But matter moving only with such a speed as this would require centuries [instead of a few days] to form a nebula of appreciable size at the distance we have assigned to the new stars.

"The application of this principle to the case of Nova Persei led to an ingenious suggestion by Kapteyn that the seemingly slow expansion of the nebula which surrounds Nova Persei was not a motion of matter at all, but only an illumination of nebulous matter already existing by the wave of light thrown out from the exploded star. At first sight the reply to this suggestion might be that the observed expansion can not come up to the light in speed. . . . But when we put the matter into cold figures, we find that the great difficulty in the way of accepting Kapteyn's explanation is the opposite of this. What we have to deal with is not the apparent slowness of the motion, but the inadequacy of the speed of light to explain the phenomenon. If the distance of this star is only 400 times that of Alpha Centauri [the nearest fixed star], the speed of the apparent expansion must have been ten times that of light.

"Of all agencies known to be propagated through space in time, light is the swiftest in its motion. We may, therefore, say that no known cause coming into action in February, 1901, could, within the twenty-two months which have since elapsed, have emanated from the star so as to make itself felt outside of a sphere which, at the distance in question, would subtend to our eyes an angle of more than four minutes in diameter. We seem, therefore, forced to the conclusion that either the illumination or nebulosity surrounding Nova Persei during the summer of 1901 existed independently of the outburst of the star, or there exists in the universe a cause susceptible of transmission with a speed several times that of light."

Since Kapteyn's hypothesis is still further negatived by other considerations—especially by photographs taken at the Lick Observatory which show that "the emanation did not go out in straight lines with uniform velocity, but branched off here and there, sometimes in one direction and sometimes in another, with varying speed"—we might naturally have recourse to corpuscular radiation (Roentgen rays, Becquerel rays, etc.). But here, if we accept the theoretical result of Prof. J. J. Thomson (see LITERARY DIGEST, January 17), says Professor Newcomb, we meet with the difficulty that these entities can not travel with a greater speed than light. Under these circumstances nothing seems left to us in the present state of our knowledge but to turn over to our successors the problem of explaining the phenomena.

TO PREVENT TELESCOPING IN RAILROAD WRECKS.

A DEVICE invented by a Chicago railroad man, George E. Dickson, with the object of preventing the "telescoping" of cars in railway collisions is described in the papers of that city, from which *Railway and Locomotive Engineering* abstracts the following. The idea, we are told, is to build passenger-cars with angular or curved ends, so that when the cars are on a straight track the ends will not be at right angles to the rails as they are now, but will stand at some angle, and these beveled car-ends will act as deflectors in case of collision. Says the writer:

"It is expected that cars so made will, under the stress of a heavy collision, have each its front end thrown to one side and its rear to the other. Instead, therefore, of the telescoping action, it is intended that the cars will really lie together *en echelon*, if we may borrow a military expression. To put it another way, if the cars were represented by a line of men in Indian file, all facing north before the accident, the position assumed after collision would be approximately represented by the line of men standing each three-quarters of a turn to the right. Details of the scheme provide for the protection of the sides of the cars from being crushed in, and also means to prevent the cars jumping upon one another."

Of this plan the paper just named proceeds to make the following criticism, suggesting that the remedy may be worse than the disease. It says:

"We have no desire to disparage earnest effort to make railway travel more safe than it is now; the road in that direction is wide; but it is quite possible, in avoiding the danger of direct telescoping by this form of construction, to court disaster in another form. The elimination of the car platform and the introduction of solid-end cars and continuous vestibules, with strong under-framing to cars, are apparently the safe lines along which the evolution of car design by expert car-builders on our leading roads is moving. Mr. Dickson's plan means the dislocation of one or more 'joints' of the train, and the possibility of

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pushing cars sideways down a steep embankment, or over a bridge, or against the jagged sides of a tunnel or rock cut, may be as serious a menace to safe railway operation as is the danger which he seeks to avoid.

"The worst accidents in which telescoping has been the predominantly unfortunate feature are frequently those in which old-style cars were concerned—cars with platforms carried on timbers bolted to, and projecting from, the car-sills. In some cases there is reason to believe that the presence of the high-speed brake on the ill-fated train would have averted dire disaster, or at least softened it into mere mishap.

"The enormous amount of stored-up energy which must be dissipated before a moving train can be brought to rest was recently discussed at a meeting of the New England Railroad Club, in a paper read by Mr. Desoe. As an example he showed that a train weighing 1,500 tons, moving at the rate of 25 miles an hour would have 62,688,000 foot-pounds, or 31,344 foot-tons, of energy to be destroyed, as far as the train is concerned, before it could be stopped. This amount of stored-up energy, if suitably applied, would be capable of lifting the entire train more than 20 feet up in the air. Higher speeds with less weights may give practically the same results. These figures show the enormous forces which must be dealt with in solving the problem which Mr. Dickson has essayed. The deflecting method, in which the cars will not only be derailed, but probably shoved off their trucks, and bunched together, demands very cautious and conservative consideration from those best able to judge."

THE HOOKWORM OR "LAZINESS" DISEASE.

THE assertion made by Dr. Stiles, zoologist of the United States Marine Hospital Service, that the degraded condition of the so-called "poor whites" of the South is largely due to a parasitic disease, has been already noted in these columns. The description of Dr. Stiles's investigation as the discovery of "the germ of laziness" has put the whole matter in a somewhat ridiculous aspect in the eyes of most casual readers of the daily press. An editorial writer in *The Popular Science Monthly* (February) tells us that Dr. Stiles's discovery is really a most important one. His contention that the parasitic disease in question, varieties of which have existed in warm countries for centuries, must also be prevalent in parts of the United States, was first made eight years ago, but was not regarded favorably by his brother practitioners till he thoroughly proved his point last year. Says the magazine referred to above:

"The extreme and in some cases nonsensical statements made by the daily press have been startling, but not more so than the more serious and conservative statements Dr. Stiles made before the medical society to which he presented his results. The press has, however, misquoted his statements in more than one particular. His results briefly stated are these:

"If we go south from Virginia to the Gulf we meet two totally different kinds of anemia, which can be distinguished by the soils on which they occur, the parasites which cause them, the symptoms which result, and the treatment which is necessary. One of these anemias follows the more impervious soils such as clay, and is due to malaria, which, as is well known, is caused by a minute parasite which lives in the blood and which may be cured by a proper use of quinin. The other anemia, preeminently a disease of the sandy regions, is caused by a parasitic 'hookworm' (*Uncinaria Americana*), which lives in the intestine, and which is not affected by quinin, but can be killed by the use of thymol. These two anemias have heretofore been confused by most physicians, hence this new discovery clears up a matter of great importance from the standpoint of the practising physician, and it is not an exaggeration to state that it means a revolution in the treatment of fully half of the sick people found in the Southern sand areas.

"One of the most important symptoms of 'hookworm' disease is an extreme lassitude, both mental and physical; this condition is due to the emaciation and to the thin watery character of the blood, which does not properly nourish either the brain or the muscles. Now, curiously enough, it is especially in the sand areas of the South that the poorer whites, known as the 'poor white trash,' are found, and Dr. Stiles, who has been living among these people for a number of weeks, positively states that it is among these people that hookworm disease is especially common and especially severe. He found entire families and entire neighborhoods affected, and, owing to the symptoms which the disease causes, he asserts that this malady is very largely responsible for the present condition of these people. He states, in fact, that if we were to place the strongest class of men and women in the country in the conditions of infection under which these poorer whites are living, they would within a generation or two deteriorate to the same poverty of mind, body, and worldly goods which is proverbial for the 'poor white trash.'

"It is true that the poorer whites are found on clay soils as well as on sand; but Dr. Stiles maintains that on clay soil these people are healthier, stronger, and more intelligent, hence that they are better fitted for the competition in life, from which the hookworm disease practically excludes the poorer whites of the sand-farms. He has further traced families from sand to clay or to the cities, and proved their improvement under the new conditions; and conversely he has traced families from clay to sand, and proved their deterioration.

"An important point claimed in these investigations is that hookworm disease is especially prevalent among children, and that it not only interferes with their school attendance, but that children who are afflicted with the malady, and who have gone from sandy districts to a city, have the reputation among their teachers of being more or less backward and even stupid in their studies. All this agrees with well-established symptoms of the disease, for it is thoroughly established, not only by Dr. Stiles's investigations, but by observations in Europe and Africa, that hookworm diseases stunts both the physical and mental development. Dr. Stiles states in fact that he has found patients of twenty to twenty-three years of age who both mentally and physically were not developed beyond the average boy or girl of eleven to sixteen years old.

"There are other points in connection with this work, such as the perverted habit of dirt-eating, the presence of the disease among factory hands who formerly lived in the country, the financial loss involved, etc., into which we can not enter here at present. The happiest part of the entire work is that the disease can be easily prevented and that it can be cured. Under these circumstances, we may look for decided improvement among the poorer whites in the sand districts of the South, altho this remark is not to be interpreted as meaning that we consider that 'hookworm disease' gives us a complete explanation of all ills in the Southern States."

Visual Powers of Savages.—A series of observations on the visual powers of uncivilized people has lately been published by Dr. W. H. R. Rivers. The greater part of his work was done in Murray Island, where the people had remained undisturbed in their primitive condition until within the last thirty years, and have subsequently been rendered by the influence of missionaries sufficiently tractable to understand the instructions given them for the performance of the requisite tests. Says *The British Medical Journal* in a note on the subject:

"Upon the question of physiological acuity of vision as distinguished from acquired powers of observation Dr. Rivers's researches tend to show that tho the typical savage may be superior to the normal European, his superiority is only slight. He quotes many instances which suggest that it is long-continued practise in closely attending to the minute details of extremely familiar surroundings, rather than natural physiological superiority, which enables the savage to surpass the ordinary European so marvelously in the recognition of distant objects. The most acute-sighted savage would in the unfamiliar surroundings of a Highland moor be a very poor match for the native gillie; and Dr. Rivers considers that we have no right to assume that the average European who has received the necessary special training could not develop an acuteness of vision equal to that of less civilized races. These remarks suggest an important application in the training of scouts for military purposes. If any slight superiority in the visual apparatus of the savage does exist, it has been suggested that it may be partly accounted

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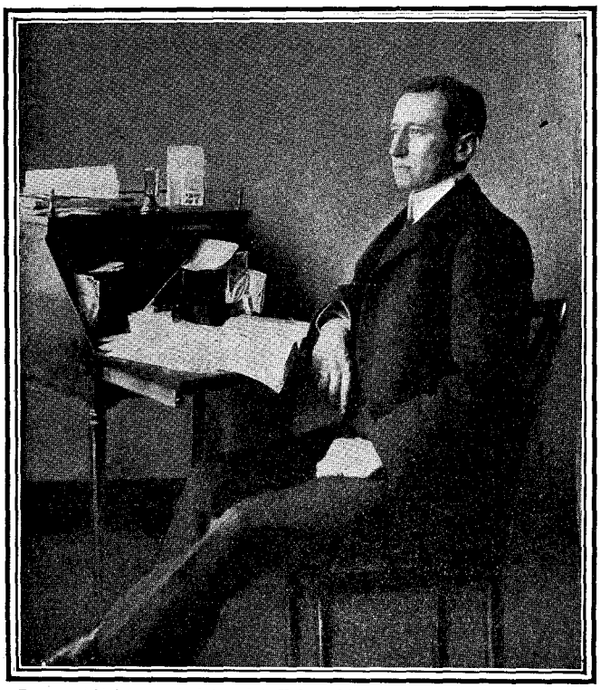
for by a more delicate power of accommodation for long distances. The frequency in savage races of hypermetropia, where the mechanism of accommodation is always more or less in action, affords some corroboration of this view. Dr. Rivers has also found some evidence that irradiation is less marked in primitive races, and points out that this fact if fully established would also help to explain any superiority of visual acuity which might be present."

AMERICAN RECOGNITION OF MARCONI.

THE cordial treatment with which Marconi and his work have been received in this country are favorably contrasted by *The Electrical World and Engineer* (January 31) with the more "offish" attitude of the transatlantic public and press. It says:

"This latest work of Mr. Marconi is indeed something for universal congratulation, and we can only hope that it will stir up American inventors to see if they can not beat him at his own game. It is pleasant meantime to note his courteous recognition of the cordial attitude toward him and his work of the American



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WILLIAM MARCONI.

press and people. There is, indeed, a curious contrast between that attitude and the position of Mr. Marconi's own half-fatherland, Great Britain. The surly, glum demeanor of the technical press there is not without counterpart in the position of some leaders in electrical science. For example, in his really superb and suggestive address before the English Institution of Electrical Engineers, President Swinburne says: 'We can get but few telegraph papers now. This is not because telegraphy is dead; it is because most of its problems are solved, so there is little to discuss.' We rub our eyes; or, at least, we beg Mr. Swinburne to wake up and rub his. Surely this utterance is not worthy of so keen and alert an intellect, when the great aerial spaces of the world are being spanned by streams of wireless telegraph messages, that must in short order affect profoundly the whole telegraphic industry! The probability is, not that the English mind is hampered and prejudiced by its cable investments, but that it believes Germany is entitled to the credit of it all, as a practical new art, instead of the plucky, steadfast, keen-witted Anglo-Italian, who now receives thanks for his work from the Congress of the United States.

"The greater lies before. Mr. Marconi has done much, but even as we write he is discussing the conquest of wider spans of ocean, and training the ether to quiver to a longer thrill from his 'thunder-stations.' A year ago it was St. John to Poldhu, and now it is Cape Breton and Cape Cod, the stride increasing hundreds of miles at a time; and yet only four kilowatts are needed for the jump, which we fancy compares very well with the efficiency of land telegraph and telephone lines as power transmission circuits. Just where all this is going to end we don't know. Tesla said ten years ago that power in big blocks could be loaded onto the ether for safe delivery elsewhere in express packages; and as we watch the work of Marconi, Pupin, and Hewitt, the far-thoughted prophecy comes once more to mind. In the mean time, projects are afoot for wireless routes between England and her southward dependencies and colonies; between Italy and the Argentine republic; and we expect to see them plotted out in the ether like steamship lanes in the great seas. But first of all, getting down to business, we are yearning to use the Anglo-American aerial line at ten cents a word; and Mr. Marconi can not hurry up too much to please the whole impatient Yankee public in providing it. When all is said and done, we might as well rest right now on Hertz's fundamental work, philosophically considered, unless commercial service can be established. But, unless all indications are wrong, we shall soon have it."

OPPOSITION TO THE METRIC SYSTEM.

THE proposed adoption by the general Government of the metric system is being vehemently opposed, as we have already noted in these columns, by a number of the more conservative engineers. The American Society of Mechanical Engineers, at a recent meeting, even passed condemnatory resolutions, altho much more severe ones were tabled. This action of the society brings it under the ban of *The Electrical World and Engineer*, which pours out upon it the vials of editorial wrath, asserting that it has made itself "an object of international merriment" to the "pained astonishment of the scientific public." This paper further says:

"Father Time and the fool-killer will rescue it [the society] at no distant date, and the intemperate vituperation indulged in by the old fogies serves in part as its own corrective. . . . There may be, and are, reasonable differences of opinion as to the wisdom of an immediate and violent change in our system of weights and measures, which, by the way, nobody has seriously proposed; but we certainly did not suppose that five engineers could be found who would go upon record in such extraordinary language and as believing that the so-called English system would ever be universally adopted.

"English system indeed! There is no such thing nor has there been within the memory of man. It would take more space than we have in our editorial columns to catalog and describe the weird and irreconcilable systems which have been in use in English shops. We very much doubt whether any member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers could ever name them offhand, much less explain their relations. It seems as if half the prosperous manufacturers in England had devised independent systems of gages, admirably supplemented by popular units handed down from medieval times. Of these the barleycorn is about the only one which has not been retained in use to our knowledge, tho we should not be in the least surprised to find that it still survives in some form or other. The chief argument advanced by the seventeenth-century section of the A. S. M. E. seems to have been the occasional survival of similar curios among nations using the metric system for the purposes of everyday life. Now unquestionably there are some such anachronisms like the Paris line and the German zoll (Heaven knows which one), but they have no more significance than the use of the double negative among English illiterates. As well abolish the metric system for one as English grammar for the other. Particular trades preserve their metrological jargon as particular communities adhere to their dialects; but neither fact has the slightest general significance save to attest the persistence of bad habits. So far from any form of English measures making headway in the world's work, every succeeding year finds the metric system making steady progress in commerce and industry. Continental manufacturers sometimes build to English measures for the export trade, just as they make beads of particu-

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lar sizes and colors for barter in Central Africa, merely as a concession to the idiosyncrasies of savages.

"This whole rumpus proves the wilful and deplorable ignorance of the rule-of-thumb contingent as to the real provisions of the metric bill now before Congress. It is tacitly assumed that its effect will be to change violently by legal enactment all the measuring equipment of the shops of the country; and on this assumption the aforesaid back numbers found a mighty grievance. Now it is undoubtedly the purpose of the bill to encourage the introduction of a simple international system of weights and measures, but its actual direct effect will be merely to set a good example by the use of the metric system in the transactions of the Government. Any superannuated fanatic who so desires is at perfect liberty to continue his antiquated methods just as long as he wishes. Nobody cares how his shop rules are graduated. He can have them divided to thirteenths of an inch or seventy-ninths of a foot if he likes, with no one to hinder. But if he deals with Uncle Sam, he will be expected to conform to civilized units so far as the results are concerned. This, however, is not, perhaps, the place where the shoe pinches. It takes very little forethought to see that a system used for all official business, and conforming to common international practise, will very rapdily work its way into general use, and when that time comes the gentleman who deals in barleycorns will be, with respect to domestic trade, just where he is now with respect to a large class of foreign trade, seriously at a disadvantage with his more progressive competitors. If he really believed that the metric system would not come into wellnigh universal employment, a law such as is proposed would give him no pangs but the gentleman who deals in barleycorns sees the beginning of the end, and squirms. We believe that the best interests of science, the mechanical arts and commerce will be served by the immediate passage of the proposed measure, that it will be passed in spite of the frenzied ravings of the small group of hidebound fanatics who oppose it, and that the result will be the success of the similar movement in England and her colonies, and the reduction of the so-called 'English' system to a position of merely archeological importance. Let the yard, foot, and pound be stored with the cubit and span in a Pantheon of departed units, and then be forgotten, except as relics."

The Self-Drugging Habit.—Perhaps the greatest foe to the health of the present generation is the pernicious habit of self-drugging, so we are warned by Dr. T. L. Stedman in *Everybody's Magazine*. Of the nerve tonics, blood-purifiers, sleep-producers, and laxatives that are consumed by the gallon and hundredweight, he speaks in terms of distinct condemnation. Says Dr. Stedman:

"The primary effect of any of these poisonous mixtures is seemingly good; the nervous fidgets, the 'tired feeling,' the insomnia, or the constipation is promptly relieved by the first few doses. Naturally, when the symptoms return, as they are bound to do, the sufferer turns again to the bottle or the pill-box. Again he gets relief, and again he is driven back to his drug, taking larger and larger doses as the habit is forming, until at last the fetters are forged and a new 'drug fiend' is created. It is cheaper than calling in a doctor, and is less trouble than systematic exercise; but how many could be saved from this bondage, and how many slaves could be freed by rational physical culture, only the physician who knows the prevalence of this evil can guess. The nervous, the sleepless, and the neurasthenic are of all persons the last who should seek relief from drugs or from alcohol. Their very disease predisposes them to drug addiction, and once having experienced the lethe which drugs may bring, only the most heroic exhibition of will power—which, alas! they have not—can save them from thraldom. And yet these shattered nerves are calling only for rich red blood, for pure air, good food, and the healthful stimulus, without reaction, of the bath. The rest-cure for some, active exercise for others will bring the reality of health which drugging can only for a brief moment simulate.

"Dyspepsia and constipation, when due to lack of muscular tone in the walls of the stomach and intestines or to deficient secretion of the digestive juices or to a sluggish liver, are often miraculously relieved by properly directed physical exercises. The overfat also are good subjects for 'reduction cures' by dieting and exercise, and so are the gouty and those suffering in other ways from what is called rightly or wrongly the 'uric-acid diathesis.'"

The Hygiene of Shaving-Soap.—That the lather with which the shaver covers his face is valuable as an antiseptic, apart from its other uses, is asserted by a writer in *The Lancet*, who says:

"The use of soap lather prior to shaving the beard is regarded merely as a means of facilitating the troublesome operation. Soap is said to extract the oily matters from the hair and thus to render it brittle, so that the blade of the razor saws through it easily, for after all shaving is a delicate sawing process. With sensitive skins of course a soap of good quality and preferably free from alkaline excess is desirable. On the other hand, it might be thought that an excess of alkali would prepare the beard more readily than a pure soap or superfatted soap. The corrosive effect of alkali, however, leaves no doubt as to which description of soap should be used. Soap probably plays a more important rôle than that of a saponifier of the natural oil of the hair. In spite of the fact that those who use the razor frequently cut themselves, yet it is rarely that anything more serious than a cut follows, the slight wound generally healing quickly, and the risk of septicemia arising in this way would seem to be almost *nil*. In the majority of cases, therefore, it is clear that the razor blade must be bacteriologically clean—*i.e.*, free from septic matter—which may be attributed to the fact that probably it is dipped into hot or sterilized water before use, or else that the soap lather is antiseptic. The latter explanation seems the more probable of the two. The amount of soap rubbed on the skin is considerable if the shaving is to be in any degree comfortable, and soap has considerable antiseptic power, a six-per-cent. solution being sufficient to destroy the typhoid bacillus."

Magnetic Storms and Solar Spots.—Sun-spots have often been held responsible for disturbances of the earth's magnetism, and it has been considered by some investigators that the relation between them is one of cause and effect. According to the latest writer on the subject, Mr. Cortie, in *The Astrophysical Journal*, it is rather the relation between two effects of the same cause. Instead of tabulating values for extended periods, this writer has compared statistics for only three years (1899–1901); but their comparison has led him to the conclusion above stated. Says a reviewer in the *Revue Scientifique* (January 24):

"For example, the author thus analyzes the facts that appeared during the first six months of the past year. The sole spot of any size that crossed the solar disk during this period was observed between March 5 and March 13; it was not accompanied by any notable magnetic perturbation. From the 13th till the 19th, the visible disk was completely free from spots, and the faculæ observed were of slight importance and feeble intensity, altho a comparatively large magnetic disturbance took place on April 10. Mr. Cortie concludes that possibly solar spots are one of the instrumental causes of magnetic storms, but they are not the only one; and it is much more probable that the two phenomena are in correlation as two effects—often independent—of one common cause."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"ONE of the most interesting things which has appeared of late in the domain of electrochemistry," says *The Engineering Magazine*, "is the fact that it has been found advisable to form a commercial organization for the express purpose of conducting a continuous campaign of scientific research. Thus there has been organized at Niagara Falls a company whose object is not to manufacture anything in particular, but to conduct experimental researches upon a large scale with a view of developing methods and processes in electrochemistry for disposal to operating companies or other purchasers. Already the work of members of the company has developed such results as the method of producing artificial corundum by the fusion of bauxite, and also the process of fixation of atmospheric nitrogen and the production of nitric acid and artifical nitrates, both of which processes are in commercial operation by undertakers, to whom they have been disposed."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

THE "HISTORIC CHRIST."

THE person and history of Christ have in modern theological thought assumed a new importance. Since modern Biblical critics have striven to put a new face upon the Scriptures, the old Protestant principle that the Bible is the last court of appeal in all matters of faith and life, which was the famous "Formal Principle of the Reformation," has been discarded by them. The "juridic" authority of the Scriptures, which means that their *ipse dixit* is absolutely and finally decisive, is no longer recognized in "advanced" theology; but the "Historic Christ," which means the Christ of three synoptic gospels as reconstructed according to the canons of modern criticism, is made the basis of Christian faith. In the words of a prominent representative of this school: "We proceed from this standpoint, that our evangelical faith has its last foundations in the historic Jesus Christ."

This fact explains the vast literature which the life of Christ has called forth in recent years, all of it devoted to the one object of determining exactly what the historic Christ is. In the *Christliche Welt* (Leipsic, Nos. 49 and 50) is found an instructive review of the recent works of this subject, notably those of Weiss, Holtzmann, Wendt, Schweitzer, Schmiedel, Otto, and others; and the writer, who himself is a friend of this school of thought, chiefly on the basis of Holtzmann, furnishes this summary of the inner development of the historic Christ:

Jesus is aroused from an every-day existence by John the Baptist. In being baptized in the Jordan, he experiences a new creative act of God which arouses in him a new and elevated self-consciousness; the temptation which was involved in this new consciousness he escapes by remaining completely silent in reference to his Messiah-consciousness. Even his miracles are not wrought in the interests of his Messianic mission, but they are merely acts of mercy. In this way he aims to work his way into the hearts of the people; and, in order to enlarge his activity, he sends out his disciples with their message. The great prayer of thanksgiving which he speaks when at the height of his activity furnishes evidence of the fact that he was then tempted to put forth his claims. Life did not offer to him what he expected. But over against this an inner greatness makes itself felt; he experiences in reality the will of God, in reference to which he is now to reach a clear understanding. In the possession of a blessed and already present certainty and in confidence that his life was being led by God, his actions and words breathe childlike courage and quiet firmness. He flees, but not without a new mission; he takes a small congregation with him, whom he purposes to initiate more deeply into the mysteries of the Gospel. As soon as he feels that this education has been completed, he again appears on Jewish soil, in order to try again and again to win the hearts of his people. Each and every time he finds himself disappointed. In view of this fact, there was danger that he himself might lose his confidence in himself as the Messiah and reach the conclusion that it was self-deception. He tries to find in the faith of his disciples a strengthening of his own faith, as is evidenced by the scene and confession of Peter in Cæsarea Philippi. Really strengthened by this trial, he thereupon undertakes his last work, namely, his journeying to Jerusalem, in order to die there, for a death in Galilee would be fatal to his mission. To the last he is filled with the desire to accomplish a great purpose. In his last days, he experiences as never before the importance of his own person. With a clear eye he enters upon death; he has concentrated his thoughts more and more upon his death, and accordingly has assigned a deeper and deeper significance to this death. In his last struggle he with joy and strength submits to the will of God.

In this way there is found in the historic Christ a man with a superhuman consciousness, who nevertheless retains a wonderful simplicity and clearness of judgment. He was a man who went an altogether different way from that which he had originally purposed, and a man who in implicit confidence in God goes his way quietly and fulfils his mission in the way that he had been directed. He is a man who had before him the most blessed and glorious eternity, and who nevertheless finds his peace and joy in the present possession of his God.

There is a substantial agreement among the recent German writers on the life of Christ in this portrait, tho in details there is a difference of opinions. Thus Schmiedel is of the conviction that Jesus did not enter upon his work with a consciousness and a conviction that he was the Messiah, but that he went to Galilee merely to continue the work of John the Baptist there. But later, when he saw the phenomenal success of his work, and especially when he saw how God performed miracles through him, did he gradually reach the conclusion that he was the Messiah of the Lord. Later on, two new thoughts were born in the mind of Jesus, namely, that the Gospel was intended for the heathen also, and, secondly, that the way to glory for him lay through his death. In this way his death became an integral part of his mission.

According to Schweitzer, Jesus with his inner life is confined entirely to this earth, where the kingdom of God is to be established. His preaching circles around the ideas of the kingdom, of repentance, and of the judgment.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

RELIGIOUS PROBLEMS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

THE long-expected papal bull on the Philippines was made public several weeks ago, but it seems to have attracted very little attention outside of the Roman Catholic press. This fact is doubtless due to what Mr. W. J. D. Croke, the Rome correspondent of the Milwaukee *Catholic Citizen*, terms "the vagueness of its dispositions." It arrives at no definite conclusions regarding the vexed question of the friars, beyond recommending that the existing priests remain in charge of their parishes until their places can be filled by native priests. The Pope urges the native clergy to take no part in politics or secular affairs, and enjoins loyalty to the American Government in the islands. His attitude, indeed, toward the new *régime* is one of actual cordiality, if we may judge from this passage:

"The fortune of war which changed the civil government of the country has involved changes in the spiritual government also. For with the cessation of Spanish rule the right of patronage of the Spanish kings has also ceased, and the church has come into greater liberty, with the just partition of its rights from those of the civil government."

In Roman Catholic circles persistent efforts are still being made to vindicate the character of the Philippine friars. Archbishop Chapelle, the predecessor of Mgr. Guidi as apostolic delegate to the Philippines, recently declared in an interview in Rome: "I for my part can state from a full knowledge that during the three years and a half in which the friars have been so assailed no one of them has ever been taken in any act of opposition to the Government or in any act opposed to public order in general, yet they have lived all this time in the fiercest light of scrutiny; while on the other hand not by any means a few of those who are praised to their disparagement have been found wanting." And the "Philippine Catholic Center," which is said to be the strongest and most representative body of Roman Catholic laymen in the islands, has issued a letter whose temper may be judged from the following extract:

"The Spanish religious, who have been the object of so much persecution, evangelized our country, taught us the arts of agriculture, industry, and commerce; they inspired in us the love of the liberal arts; they gave us an exquisite social and moral education, and sent us forward in the path of true progress and civilization in a quiet, gentle manner. The whole world is witness to the fact that in three centuries we have passed from a

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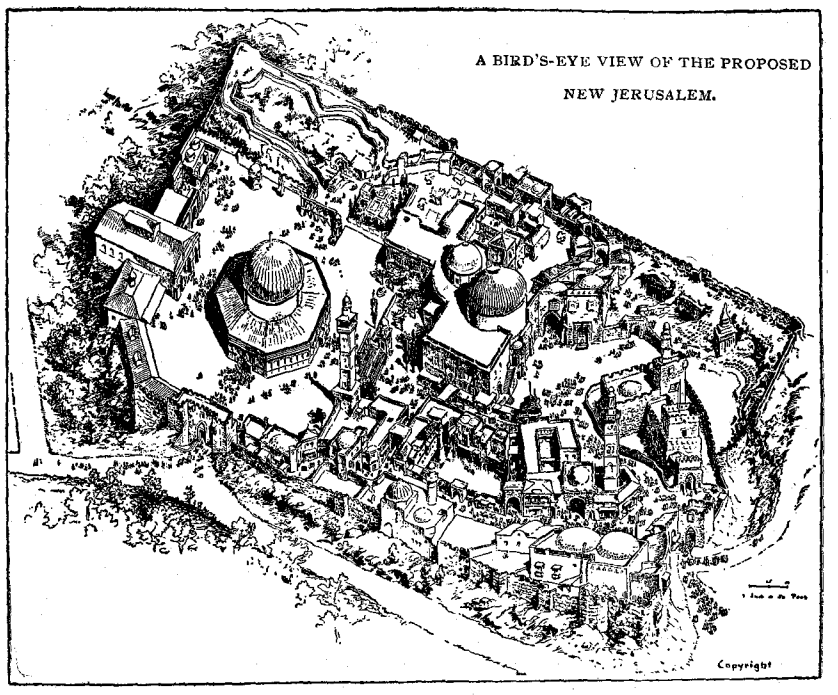
state of savagery to one of civilization, which is the cause of envy in the breasts of our Malay neighbors."

A most interesting glimpse of the religious situation in the Philippines as it appears through Protestant eyes is afforded by the first report sent home by the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Brent, the missionary bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church. He writes (in the New York *Churchman*):

"My brief experience here has already confirmed anew my belief in the Incarnation as the sole means of understanding, serving, and unifying human life and interests. In Christ Jesus there is neither Jew nor Greek, bond nor free, male nor female, white nor black; all are one, or may be made one, in him. The little brown brother is *man*, and consequently can be ultimately understood as really, tho not as rapidly, as those whose faces are of a different color, and whose history has more brilliantly illumined pages than his. The common instincts, the common hopes, the common manhood, find their interpretation in the Man Christ Jesus.

"In the past, stress has been laid too exclusively on the differences between Western and Oriental character until men have become unnatural and artificial in their regard and treatment of one another. The American people in their simple, common-sense methods of government and education in the Philippine islands have done this at least—they have not exaggerated secondary and unimportant differences, but have laid hold of that which is common in the East and West alike—the primary instincts of manhood which cry aloud for knowledge and freedom. We who represent the high calling of Christian missionary endeavor have as a solid rock beneath our feet the likenesses between man and man, whatever his creed and race; these likenesses exceed in number and excel in degree the unlikenesses which obtain. It is with profound conviction, which each new day in the Orient makes more profound, that our little band of missionaries sets its hand to its task with hopeful eye and unanxious countenance. We are bound to win, and it is impossible for threatening forces to turn the river of progress in its course. One day the East will be welded to the West in that divine unity which scorns the pallid, nerveless beauty of uniformity; and all who try to interpret life in and through the Man Christ Jesus will hasten that happy day."



A BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE PROPOSED NEW JERUSALEM.

Proceeding to a consideration of the new church schism in the Philippines, which has already been noticed in our pages, Bishop Brent says:

"Numbers of Filipinos in Manila and elsewhere appear to be religiously restless: just what the cause is I do not know. Aglipay, an ex-insurrecto priest, has reared the banner of an independent Filipino church and attracted a large following. He repudiates the term Protestant as not applying to him, altho he has adopted a course that can be described by no other name. He told me that his protest was not against Catholicity, but against the tyranny of the Spanish friar. But his claims have grown with the days, and now he is challenging Guidi and the papacy. . . . . .

"History reminds us that in past ages religious restlessness usually found its earlier expression under the shelter of, or in close connection with, political agitation. It may be that history is but repeating itself, and that tho the present fermentation may, and probably will, assume no permanent form, it will become the starting-point of a demand for a religious freedom that will not blanch before papal anathemas or be deterred by threats of ecclesiastical discipline. Uniformity in religion among the Filipinos is a thing of yesterday. Had the Vatican used its opportunity spiritually instead of politically, and handled with greater boldness the friar problem, these things would not have been, for the pretext, if not the grounds, for a protest would in large measure have been removed. 'If thou hadst known, even thou, the things that belong unto thy peace: but now are they hid from thine eyes.'"

Bishop Brent declares that the different Protestant churches in Manila are doing much earnest work in cooperation. "Our relations with them," he says, "are cordial and brotherly, even tho no formal unity binds us together. . . . It is my purpose to lock arms with their interests, and to share with them my own with as broad a Catholicity as I can command."

THE CITY OF JERUSALEM AT THE ST. LOUIS FAIR.

A REPRODUCTION of the city of Jerusalem promises to be one of the most striking features of the St. Louis World's Fair of 1904. The reproduced ctiy, which will stand upon a tract of ten acres located in the heart of the Fair, is being planned by Mr. Alexander Konta, a Hungarian gentleman well acquainted with Oriental life. Associated with him is a board of directors, composed of men prominently connected with St. Louis commercial enterprises, and an advisory board which includes seventy of the leading clergymen of St. Louis. The details of this ambitious plan are given as follows in a statement published by the "Jerusalem Exhibit Company":

The reproduced Holy City will stand upon an eminence overlooking the entire World's Fair. It will be enclosed by a wall, which will be a facsimile of that which encloses the sacred city to-day, and whose gates will be reproduced in exact form and size. Within these walls will be reproduced all the sacred places and buildings, including the Mosque of Omar, which stands upon the site of the ancient Temple; the Viâ Dolorosa, along which Christ walked on his way to Calvary; the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, which stands upon the reputed spot where the body of Christ was buried; the Wailing Place of the Jews, the only remnant of the wall of the ancient Temple; the Ecce Homo Arch, where it is said Pilate stood when he said "Behold the Man"; the Tower of David, the Pool of Hezekiah, and other places of sacred interest. Outside the wall eastward, there will be the Valley of Kedron, Garden of Gethsemane, and the Mount of Olives. All in all, it will form a picture unparalleled in the history of expositions.

But in addition to the reproduction of buildings and places, there will be the reproduction of all the most interesting features of present-day life of Jerusalem without its objectionable features. About 500 natives of the present-day city, carefully selected from its cosmopolitan population, representing all its different ranks and nationalities, will be imported for the peo-

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pling of the World's Fair city. Then, too, there will be the installation of all the industrial features of Jerusalem as they exist to-day. There will be the shops and bazars, the goldsmith and the silversmith, the weaver and embroiderer of silk, and the workers on olive wood and mother-of-pearl. In addition, the entire festival life of the Holy City will be reproduced, and each day will witness some new procession enacted by those who figure in these same processions in that city to-day. Thus the World's Fair new Jerusalem life will be as real as that of the ancient city itself.

The "presiding genius" in the reproduction of the Holy City will be, we are told, Madame Mamreof von Finkelstein Mountford, a Jewish lady well known for her lectures on Oriental life, who will give daily dramatic representations of Bible scenes during the time of the Fair. The chief architect enlisted is Mr. Paul Palmer, of Leipsic, who has been in Jerusalem for several months past securing necessary data.

The St. Louis *Christian Advocate* (Meth. Episc.) is an enthusiastic backer of the plans outlined for a "new Jerusalem." "This great and most valuable educational feature of our World's Fair," it says, "will intensely interest not only Jews, Christians, and Mohammedans, but every educated person from all the pagan and heathen lands."

THEOLOGY AND SOCIAL CONSCIOUSNESS.

ONE of the "advanced" thinkers in theology and Christian sociology who has been forging steadily to the front in recent years is Prof. Henry Churchill King, who was elected last year to the presidency of Oberlin College, made vacant by the death of Dr. John H. Barrows. Dr. King attracted the attention, and to some extent the criticism, of the theological world, by the publication of his "Reconstruction in Theology," which appeared about two years ago. More recently he has cast into book form and given to the public a somewhat notable work on "Theology and the Social Consciousness," in which he seems to have made a distinctly original contribution to theological literature. The matter of the book excited comment when delivered in lecture form before the Harvard Summer School of Theology for 1901. As the title indicates, the book is a study of the relations that may be discerned between theology and the "social consciousness." The rationale and validity of the treatment rest upon the author's exposition of this seemingly indefinite thing, the "social consciousness." His general definition is as follows:

"The simplest and probably the most accurate single expression we can give to the social consciousness is to say that it is a growing sense of the real brotherhood of man. But fine elements seem plainly involved in this, and may be profitably separated in our thought, if that is to be clear and definite: a deepening sense (1) of the likeness or like-mindedness of men, (2) of their mutual influence, (3) of the value and sacredness of the person, (4) of mutual obligation, and (5) of love."

Dr. King refuses to ground the social consciousness in the mere physical fact of race connection, and holds that "theology has no occasion to continue its earlier excessive and quite fundamental emphasis upon this physical unity." Whether there was one pair of ancestors or were ten thousand, the present like-mindedness of men is not affected by any given view of human origins. It is pointed out that the facts of heredity do not account for our social similarity. The ultimate explanation of the social consciousness Dr. King affirms to be a distinctly theological one. The like-mindedness of men is only a fundamental common likeness to their Creator. All sociology, to be rational, must ground in the Christian doctrine that all men in the most fundamental sense are children of God.

There is no attempt to disguise the fact that the prevalence of this conception of the social consciousness would make havoc with the old doctrine of election. On this point Dr. King says:

"This conviction of the like-mindedness of men means that there can be no prime favorites with God. It can hardly help affecting the thought of election. . . . The divine method of election must be in harmony with Christ's fundamental principle of his kingdom, and with the developing social consciousness: 'Whosoever shall be first among you shall be servant of all.'"

It would not be surprising if Dr. King's eschatology should be criticized as a form of Universalism. He carries the idea of the sacredness of personality to its last logical extreme, not denying that a free personality may have the abstract power forever to resist God; but he leaves wide open the door of hope to men who in the old orthodoxy are irretrievably lost by saying: "So neither can the possibility—perhaps one might even say the practical probability—be denied, that God in His infinite love and patience and wisdom may finally win them all out of their resistance. And the eternal hope is at least open."

This rather provocative book naturally interests the thinkers of the Congregational denomination to which Dr. King belongs. It is not so very long since the death of Dr. H. M. Dexter, who for years maintained the strict orthodoxy of *The Congregationalist* (Boston). That paper, however, gives to this rather radical book the following praise:

HENRY CHURCHILL KING, D.D.
President of Oberlin College.

"The strength of Professor King's eminently sane and helpful book is not in brilliant and suggestive sentences, but in its clear unfolding of an elemental truth, and the fearless and vigorous application of that truth to religious thinking. One can not read it carefully without realizing that his thinking has been cleared of much mistiness, and that he has a deepened conception of a truth of superlative importance to which he has but to be steadily loyal to find a rational interpretation of his spiritual experience, and a safe guide amid the mazes of theological speculation."

The Chicago *Advance* (Congregational) calls in question Dr. King's accordance with the Congregational symbols of faith, and styles some portions of his treatment "vague and uncertain." *The Advance* says:

"In specific doctrines this book is in harmony with the former one on 'The Reconstruction of Theology.' For example, the subjective view of the atonement is presented and defended, which can hardly be made to harmonize with the language of the creed of 1883 where it says, 'whose sacrifice of Himself for the sins of the world declares the righteousness of God, and is the sole and sufficient ground of forgiveness and reconciliation with Him.' Is this a specimen of the 'old language about the atonement' which Professor King finds 'as offensive to his moral sense as any man well can?'"

Unity (Chicago) comments as follows on the book:

"Like all followers of Ritschl, Professor King shows his distaste for metaphysical speculation. He compounds with the miraculous by supposing that it may be an expression of the personal will of God. But he sees clearly that any Trinity made up of three 'persons' is a tritheism. At times he seems to base religion in the universal consciousness of man. But again he

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finds its ultimate expression only in the mind of Jesus Christ. The weakest point in the book as an expression of the effect upon theology of the social consciousness is in its making Jesus transcendent and unique. Our impression is that the author writes more from the force of inherited feeling than from a critical apprehension of Jesus as he was. He leaves out of the account as well manifestations of religion and of the social consciousness that are hardly less significant than those which he includes. But since this partial blindness, more than anything else, is what constitutes modern orthodoxy, it is perhaps ungracious to complain.

"The spirit of the book is wholly admirable. Since it is written chiefly to help men and churches that the author knows and loves to put a larger meaning into their theology, its aim will be better achieved than if the old idols were taken down more abruptly. Moreover, the book is a valid and true setting forth of the essential social and ethical character of Christianity, as against the metaphysical and falsely mystical interpretations of it that have so long prevailed."

DEFEAT OF LEGISLATION AGAINST CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

A BILL was recently introduced in the New Hampshire legislature for the purpose of prohibiting the healing of physical ailments by Christian Scientists. The measure provided that "it shall be unlawful in New Hampshire to practise Christian Science, faith-cure, mind-healing, or other like agencies in curing disease": and it imposed a penalty of $50 for the first offense, $100 for the second. If any one still further persevered in violating the law, he was to be sent to jail. In case of death due to or hastened by failure to call a regular physician, the healer should be deemed guilty of manslaughter.

This drastic measure was defeated in the House of Representatives by a vote of 70 to 194, and the general verdict seems to be that it deserved this fate. The Concord *Daily Patriot* declares:

"The founder of Christian Science, Rev. Mary Baker G. Eddy, makes her home in Concord; she has done and is doing much for Concord, in everything looking to the upbuilding of the city and its interests: she has been willing to contribute in every way that good citizenship can demand or expect.

"The people of Concord who believe with her are not proselytizing; they are not urging others to accept the things that they believe and practise; their mission clearly is to do what good they can for their fellow men; they are all good citizens, peace-loving and law-abiding.

"If there is a healer among them, he is not advertising nor proclaiming his powers of combating sickness; he is not urging others to accept him as their physician; he goes when he is called, and only when he is called, and surely American men and American women are endowed with sufficient appreciation and intelligence to be permitted to select such physical healers as their judgment or desires may advise or suggest. . . . . .

"This paper is not advocating the cause nor proclaiming the virtues of Christian Science, any more than of any other religion. It bespeaks for all, at the hands of our lawmakers, liberal and just treatment; the Constitution of the United States, and the constitution of every State of the Union, recognizes the right of the individual to worship God after the dictates of his heart and conscience, and any effort on the part of religious bigots to interfere with this clearly defined right is palpably wrong; wrong in theory, wrong in law, and wrong in fact.

"If the believers in the Roman Catholic Church were being discriminated against, or a proposition looking to discrimination were proposed in the legislature, we would say 'Don't do it.' If such a bill were directed against Congregationalists, Methodists, Baptists, Unitarians, Adventists, Wesleyans, or Episcopalians we would say, 'Don't do it,' and when the members of the legislature should refuse to recognize such arbitrary measures, we with thousands would say, as we now say, 'Thank you.'"

The Chicago *Standard* (Baptist) comments:

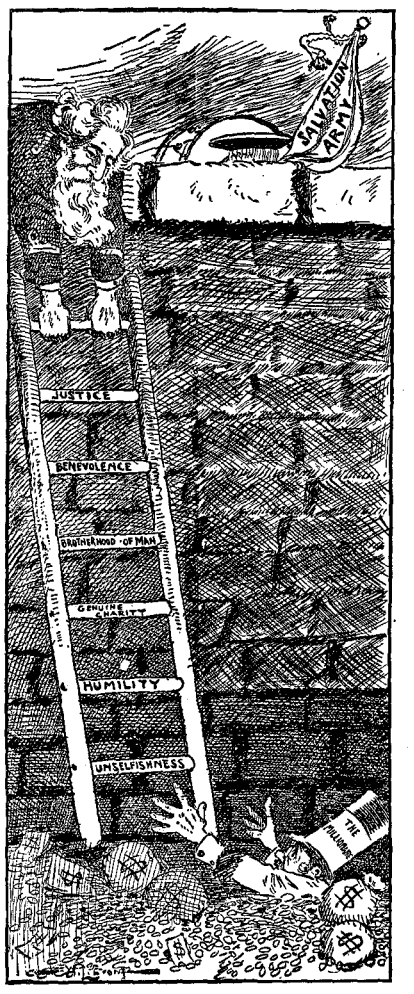
"One more attempt to protect human life from fanaticism has failed. Legislatures and courts are so apprehensive—and properly so, we think—lest they should interfere with questions of personal religious belief or personal liberty that it will be difficult to control these healing cults by law. We are not prepared to say just how a statute could be framed that would guard religious freedom and avoid creating a monopoly for the regular medical profession to an extent which the present state of medical science hardly warrants. Even the Supreme Court of the United States has recently reversed a lower court on a question similar to this. The Post-Office Department excluded from the mails the advertising matter of a Missouri concern which dealt in 'absent treatment' of a 'magnetic' character, on the ground that the business was evidently fraudulent. The Supreme Court held that opinions might differ as to the value of such alleged remedies for disease, and that upon the question of fact the Post-Master-General was not competent to pass. The general purport of this decision, however, bears not so much on the question of healing concerns as on the recent policy of the Post-Office Department in making arbitrary rulings as to the classification and the exclusion of mail matter beyond the discretion which appears to be contemplated by the law. The courts and public opinion are converging upon the necessity of a revision of the postal regulations in the interests of consistency as well as of economy."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

A "Hugh Price Hughes" Memorial Church is being erected at Godalming, near London, in permanent commemoration of Mr. Hughes's life-long service of Methodism.

EARL CROMER, the British agent in Egypt, has paid a striking tribute to American missionary work in the Sudan. During the course of a speech at Khartoum a few days ago, he said: "Let me testify to the special pleasure afforded me by a visit to the admirably conducted establishment of the American missionaries on the Sobat River, and to that of the Austrian missionaries on the White Nile. One is a Catholic institution and the other Protestant, but I know no distinction between such efforts among the pagans, and they shall receive encouragement and assistance."

GENERAL WILLIAM BOOTH, the founder and Commander-in-Chief of the Salvation Army, was signally honored during his stay in Washington last week. The veteran General and his party were the guests of Senator Hanna, who arranged a dinner at the Arlington Hotel attended by members of the Cabinet and of both houses of Congress. On Thursday, General Booth was entertained at a luncheon given by the President in the White House. On Friday, he was invited to deliver the invocation at the opening of the day's session of the Senate. In a newspaper interview Senator Hanna expressed himself in regard to the work of the Salvation Army as follows: "I have been in touch with the movement of which General Booth is the head for many years, and I am in full sympathy with it. I have observed the good results in my own city, where I have been in close contact with the efforts and consequent results, and I have also noted the outcome of the work of the Salvation Army throughout the country. It is a noble work, being conducted conscientiously and faithfully by a devoted band. I am glad to cooperate with them in every way, and I am glad to pay the tribute of my esteem and consideration to the man who is at the head of the movement."



GEN. BOOTH HAS DECLARED HIS PURPOSE OF "GOING AFTER THE MILLIONAIRES."
—*The Cleveland Leader.*

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FOREIGN TOPICS.

ENGLISH DISTRUST OF EDWARD VII.

WHEN a little over two years ago Edward VII. succeeded his illustrious mother on the throne of England, he proclaimed his intention of being "a constitutional monarch in every sense of the word." But an uneasy suspicion, vague at first but ever growing more precise, has seized the British mind that the King is not keeping within the limits prescribed for him by the unwritten constitution of his country. He is accused of usurping or of attempting to usurp functions which rightly pertain only to the responsible ministers of the crown. The tone of British comment upon this suspected development of the King's character indicates that the blood of the race which dealt with Charles I. still flows in the veins of the average Englishman. In other words, it is being intimated in the London press that if Edward VII. has really undertaken to interfere with the ministry and to decide the policy of Great Britain after the fashion of the German Emperor, there will ensue consequences of a serious kind. *The Spectator* (London), it is true, scouts the idea that the King has done or wants to do anything of the kind. However, *The Daily News* (London) insists that Edward VII. forced the German alliance—so far as Venezuela is concerned—upon a reluctant ministry, and it points out that this proceeding of His Majesty's was a most serious step to take. *The Outlook* (London) solemnly warns the King against his course, which is pronounced revolutionary and dangerous. This paper attributes the King's usurpation of ministerial functions—if there was any such usurpation, and it says there was—to the weakness of Premier Balfour. To quote the exact words of our contemporary:

"Our Prime Minister is Mr. Balfour, and Mr. Balfour is young to the office. And we can imagine that if some kingly desire had to be declared impolitic and impossible, more experience and austerity than Mr. Balfour possesses as yet would be necessary to utter the requisite interdict. As things have gone, a most glaring divergence of sentiment between the British Government and the British people has been revealed to the world. However little such a contradiction may matter as between the German Government and the German people, in this country it must, if persisted in, make the Government impossible. The British people rule in Britain. The German people do not rule in Germany."

The explanation of Edward VII.'s sudden taste for absolutism, proceeds this London paper, is to be found in the fact that the German Emperor is his nephew. The uncle is dazzled, and he has been misled into cajoling the ministry, which in its turn has betrayed the people:

"What answer would the ordinary Englishman give if asked why his Government so misrepresented him? Not to employ any phrases about the matter, he would and does say, plump and plain, that the reason is to be found in the relationship of King and Kaiser; that also is the answer of members of Parliament and those whose business it is to seek an explanation of so strange a ministerial procedure. A Government containing Mr. Chamberlain, the Mr. Chamberlain who replied to Count von Bülow with brusque and unaccommodating brevity, could not want for a convinced interpreter of the plain sentiment of the British people, a sentiment of self-reliant national dignity needing no help from Germany in the work we have to do in the world. But Mr. Chamberlain is not Prime Minister."

The situation is certainly unusual, for it is generations since a British ruler has been accused of attempting what George III. failed so signally in achieving. The Paris *Temps* says it is "interesting and novel" to find English criticism directed against the throne. "For the first time in long years the throne is publicly accused, censured, impugned":

"Sagacious observers have remarked that Edward VII. feels disposed to govern. His friendly relations with William II. are understood, as well as the disagreeable comparison the British monarch must have made between what is permitted him by the constitution of his country and what is permitted his young nephew, the German Emperor, in world-politics. . . . The least that can be said at present is that the personal policy of the King of England coincides with the policy of his ministry, and both coincide with the policy of Germany, while the British nation is inclined to a policy quite the reverse."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE OUTLOOK IN MEXICO.

WHOEVER says Diaz nowadays says Mexico; but the name of Señor Limantour is gradually becoming equally identified with the stability of the land once ruled by Montezuma. Señor Limantour is minister of finance in the Diaz cabinet, and so well has he wrought during his long career in the public service that he is regarded as a pillar of the republic. Public opinion seems to have picked him out as the inevitable successor of President Diaz when that illustrious constructive statesman leaves the stage of which he has so successfully held the center. This being the situation, there was a decided sensation in political circles when the *Protesta* (Mexico) began a series of violent attacks upon Señor Limantour. His policy and aims were presented in a sensational, not to say defamatory, light. What added to the sensation that ensued was a vague intimation that General Reyes, minister of war, had something to do, more or less indirectly, with the articles in the *Protesta*. General Reyes is said to aspire to the Presidency in succession to Diaz, the army supporting this candidacy. The commercial interests are on the side of Señor Limantour. Rumors of disagreements between the two cabinet ministers have agitated the Mexican capital lately, and matters have come to a head through the resignation of General Reyes. This resignation was accepted by President Diaz. The episode is considered the best possible evidence of the strength of Señor Limantour's position, according to the *Prensa* (Buenos Ayres), which follows Mexican affairs with discriminating interest:

"Had harmonious relations continued to subsist between these two individuals [Limantour and Reyes], the election of Señor Limantour to the Presidency would have been certain, while General Reyes would himself have succeeded Señor Limantour. But the complications that have thus recently arisen between them completely change the political situation in the country. Formidable groups are preparing to contest the next presidential election."

Mexican newspapers generally refrain from comment on the affair, altho they give space to documents in the controversy. Well-informed opinion outside of Mexico relies upon the statesmanship of President Diaz to tide this crisis over in spite of his advanced years. *The South American Journal* (London), the British investors' organ, considers Mexican affairs in this optimistic strain:

"President Diaz is now very generally recognized in England and in other European countries as, in point of fact, one of the greatest of living statesmen, who has the invaluable faculty of bringing to his counsels, to cooperate with him in his noble work of national restoration and aggrandizement, men of exceptional administrative ability, elevated conceptions of public duty, high personal character, and remarkable devotion to the service of their country. Speaking of President Diaz, his policy throughout his career has been justly described as 'one of enlightened liberalism.' He has fostered the introduction of foreign capital, and done everything in his power to make it productive and secure; and, above all, his proceedings have invariably been marked for their transparent honor and good faith. As a result Mexico is to-day a prosperous and progressive republic, enjoying the confidence of Europe and America, with a great future before it."

Aged as is President Diaz, neither General Reyes nor Señor

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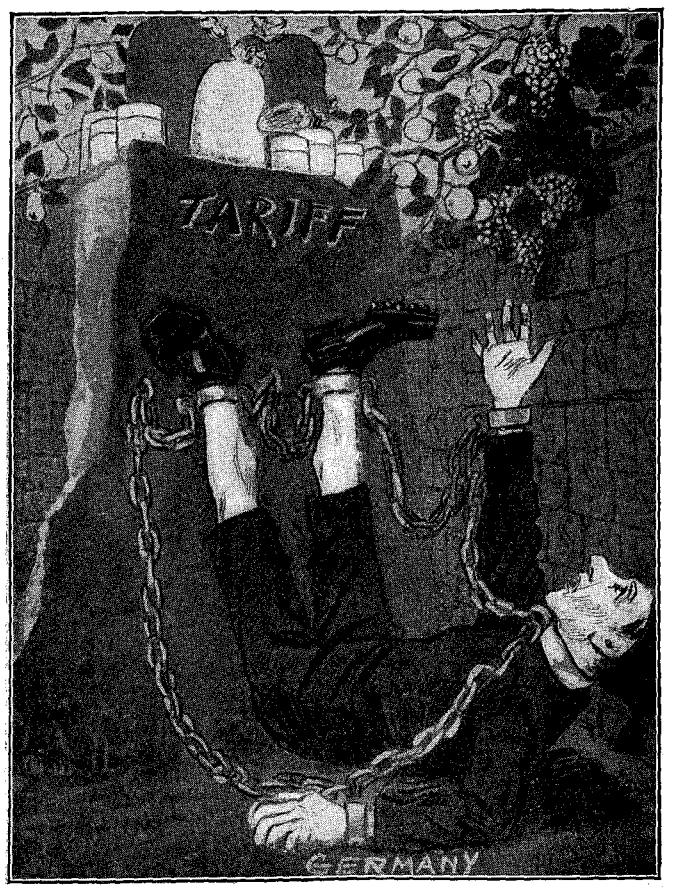
Limantour will find waiting for dead men's shoes an exciting pastime, if we may depend upon this observation from the London *Times*:

"General Diaz is now seventy-three years of age, but he is hale and hearty and vigorous in mind and body. There is no reason to think that the ambitious politicians who look for peace and power on the demise of the present chief magistrate are likely to have their desires gratified at any very early date. For his lifetime Porfirio Diaz in all human probability will continue to be dictator of Mexico. That his administration has been preeminently beneficial for the republic is clearly demonstrated by a comparison with the general conditions now and twenty-five years ago."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

STRENGTH OF POLITICAL CLERICALISM IN GERMANY.

AT the last general election in Germany, the Center or Roman Catholic party polled 1,455,100 votes, and it is represented in the Reichstag by 102 members. Thus it is stronger in the Reichstag than the Social-Democratic party, but it is much weaker at the polls. Under-representation of the town population places the Socialists at a great disadvantage in comparison with the Roman Catholic Center. "Ultramontanism lifts its head more proudly than ever in Germany, and in truth it has excellent reason to do so," declares the democratic *Frankfurter Zeitung*, which warns the nation against Clerical purposes in these words:

"Reactionary Clericalism actually rules throughout Germany to a serious extent. It is the solemn duty of every free and up-

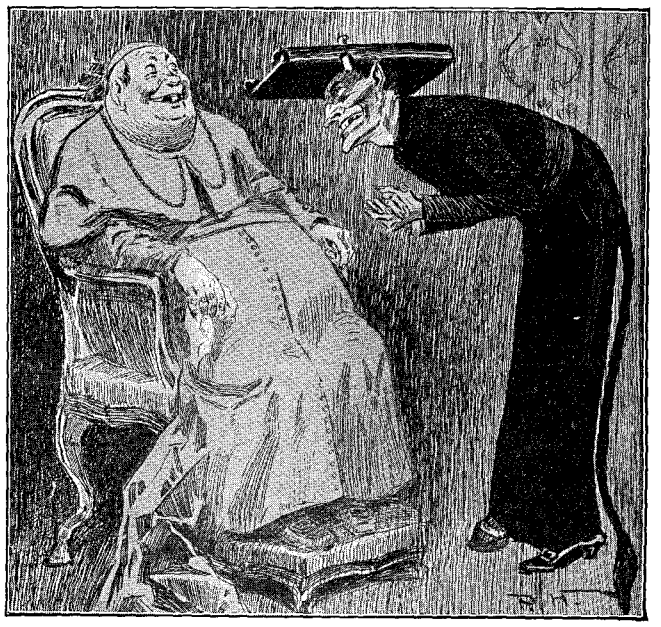


A GIFT OF A CHAIN.

Germany got a chain too—not a Hohenzollern, but a hohenzoll [high tariff] one. —*Ulk* (Berlin).

right mind to oppose Clericalism in public life in the most energetic fashion, unless Germany is to sink into the condition of a medieval state at the dictation of a bigoted hierarchy."

The prospect is a gloomy one, however, in the opinion of the German daily. "Ecclesiastically and politically Ultramontanism has gone from one success to another in Germany. Favoring circumstances promise it still richer harvests if the great peril to our intellectual and political development which this involves be not perceived in its full significance, and if it fail to



CLERICAL SUCCESS IN GERMANY.

ROMAN JESUIT COMMANDER (to subordinate): "Strassburg is ours; we rule the German Reichstag, we are bringing the Inquisitions to bear against German scholars—why, I feel younger, five hundred years younger." —*Ulk* (Berlin).

lead to a combination of all those elements, without distinction of party, that are unwilling to have our people lose such measure of freedom of opinion and conscience as they now enjoy.

"We are free to confess that not one of our political parties seems to us so dangerous as the representatives of political Catholicism, the Center party. During the past few years it has been made clearer than ever that the ecclesiastical power, with its far-reaching authority, goes hand-in-hand with this political group in the development of its policy. Consequently the struggle against this reactionary influence is a duty imposed upon every progressive statesman. In the discharge of this duty he is not to be swerved aside by any consideration of a non-political nature unless he be content to act contrary to honor and conscience. We are satisfied to allow the church whatever belongs to the church. Should it, however, advance pretensions beyond the purely churchly limit of religious liberty it thrusts itself into the political domain and must take the consequences. It is an admitted delusion of the Roman Catholic element in our population to regard as the sign of a new 'Kulturkampf' any opposition to the ecclesiastico-political demands of the Center party. Justice must and ever will be done to the Roman Catholic Church, but the non-Catholic portion of our population has the same right too."

The "Center is trumps," observes the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin) in a review of the political situation, "and is destined to remain so." There is now a thorough understanding between the German Government and the Center, and this understanding seems to be growing more cordial. The organ of the Vatican, the *Osservatore Romano* (Rome), observes that anti-Clericalism is growing aggressive. "Whenever Mephistopheles is afraid that Faust may escape, him he grows agitated and furious and makes the earth tremble on its pivot. But Faust, fortified by divine promises, does not engage Mephistopheles in battle. Instead, he offers a passive resistance and dies serenely." The Vatican organ declares, too, that "we have reached a stage where the world seems divided into two groups, the Clericals in one and the anti-Clericals in another. . . . Anti-Clericalism is the principle of evil that puts itself in opposition to the principle of good.

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It is inspired, guided, maintained by the hatred that hell cherishes for heaven." Another statement of the opposition between Clericalism and anti-Clericalism, embodying a quite different point of view, is made by the French senator Georges Clemenceau in an article in *The National Review* (London). This writer says:

"On the one side you have a Theocracy; on the other an independent civil authority. These are the opposing powers in the long secular struggle. . . . It will not be seriously disputed that the Roman Catholic Church claims the right like every Theocracy to provide mankind both with the laws of heaven and with the laws of earth, the heavenly and the earthly code being united by the iron bands of an irresistible logic."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ARISTOCRACY IN AUSTRALIA.

A LOUD cry has made itself heard at the antipodes to the effect that Australia is in danger of becoming aristocratic. The point is made that the new federal Government is developing a class of officials who think they are "above the people." Labor papers give animated expression to this dread. So, too, altho in a less drastic fashion, do radical sheets like the Sydney *Bulletin*. If "advanced" Australian opinion is well informed, a sort of tacit conspiracy exists to make the Commonwealth Government an aristocracy. This notion is based upon utterances in papers like *The Argus* (Melbourne), an alleged "organ of privilege." This great daily recently observed in connection with the still unchosen Commonwealth capital:

"For the next few years there must be doubt about the governor-generalship. We may take it as certain that the position of the governor-general of the Commonwealth will be inferior to that of the governor-general of the Dominion of Canada, inasmuch as the decision seems to be final that we are to pay less in salary and allowances combined in Australia than in Canada, and expenses are fifty per cent. higher in this than in the other country. But, apart from the salary, the great factor in the sum is likely to be the federal capital. If we are to have a bush capital, and the governor-general is to be immured in some run-up lodge in some mosquito-haunted solitude, he and his family shut out from all social pleasures and advantages, the attractions of the post to an ordinary English household will certainly be reduced to a minimum. With properly maintained residences at Melbourne and Sydney the case would be different."

This sort of thing impresses the labor leaders as downright Byzantine lick-spittling. But the Australian daily goes even further and urges that the governor-general be something more than a figurehead. Otherwise the demagogs may have things all their own way:

"The governor of a great autonomous dependency may at any moment be called upon to display courage, knowledge, and ability. He is the reserve force of the constitution. Apart altogether from routine matters and from important decisions as to dissolutions, it is his mission to keep ministers within legal bounds. With the whole power of the executive in their possession, ministers could easily play the part of despots—especially in the absence of Parliament—and the provision against this peril is that their acts are those of the 'governor in council.' The signature of the governor has to be obtained—and, if there is impropriety, it can be refused. When ministers are described as advisers of the crown, that is a courtesy; when the governor is spoken of as a check on ministers, to keep them within the law, that is a fact. The reserve power may never be publicly exercised, but it may be exercised for all that; and in any case the constitution would be in constant danger from angry or reckless politicians intent upon turning office to party or personal account if it were not there. An efficient officer of state who will make the phrase 'governor in council' a reality is a necessity with us. And the early permanent settlement of all the troubles connected with the position of the governor-general of Australia will be for the benefit of all concerned."

INFLUENCE OF MACHIAVELLI OVER WILLIAM II.

ANY one who would thoroughly understand the policy of William II. as a statesman has but to read the writings of Machiavelli, the past-master of craft, who has been made so unenviably famous by the glowing periods of Macaulay. Such is the conclusion of more than one journalistic authority abroad, and journalistic authorities abroad have been studying William II. attentively of late. He was reared in the Machiavellian school, we are told again and again, and when it is remembered that the average work of reference gives Machiavelli a dubious reputation, notwithstanding Mr. John Morley's recent efforts to put in a good word for the subtle Florentine, the gravity of the accusation becomes apparent. Here, for instance, is what the London *Spectator* thinks about it:

"When the Kaiser was young and most impressionable he came under the influence of the new state Machiavellism of

A SOVEREIGN WITH CONFIDENCE.

He puts Leo XIII. and Martin Luther in the same boat.

—*Fischietto* (Turin).

Prince Bismarck. While he learned that it was his prime duty to serve his country, he unfortunately learned also that in serving one's country the ordinary rules of conduct did not apply, and that great statesmen must in great affairs practise the statecraft which the subtle Italian laid down some four hundred years ago. The Emperor may have taken his love of Germany from his father, the Emperor Frederick, but he learned his principles of state policy in the dangerous school of Bismarck. And he learned his lesson in that school with a thoroughness and tenacity not otherwise discernible in his character. Hence we find in the German Emperor a most curious and unique combination. The quick, versatile, somewhat irresponsible character wanting in depth and judgment is in him shot through with Bismarckian statecraft—a quality which should go by right with a type of mind very different from that which we should naturally associate with the Emperor. The policy and cunning of the Bismarckian school are incongruously engrafted on the eager, mercurial qualities which are in essentials their opposites. The result can not but be perplexing and anomalous. And yet from the point of view of other nations the mixture is a very dangerous one."

It requires a strong type of intellect to adhere with success to the precepts of Machiavelli, whose teachings are above the capacity of average mortals. Hence it becomes important to arrive at correct conclusions regarding the capacities of William II. The conclusions of *The Spectator* are these:

"The Kaiser, we take it, is not a man of any exceptional in-

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tellectual gifts. He is, of course, by no means devoid of brain power; but the type to which he belongs is rather that of the versatile and quick-witted than that of the clear and profound intelligences. He is a clever man, no doubt, and possesses immense mental energy; but his mind is apt to move along the surface of things and to find pleasure in detail rather than in essentials. His is not the mind which takes a firm grasp of one or two great principles and follows them to the end. His mind is packed with samples of almost everything that is to be known, but his store is soon exhausted. In fact, the Emperor is intellectually rather like a successful newspaper. He can always surprise the world by being able to produce a fairly sensible opinion upon almost any conceivable subject, and, what is more, can always show a considerable amount of expert knowledge thereon. Again, like the ideal journalist, he is without prejudices. New things and new ideas do not frighten him, or annoy him, or even perplex him, but attract him. His mind is adaptable to the last degree, and there is nothing approaching that petrification of the spirit which too often clings to the men of the older civilizations. But tho this versatile, eager, active, stimulating spirit has many good sides, it is often joined with a want of judgment both as regards men and things. The slow men do not always judge rightly, or the quick men always wrongly; but with exceptional quickness and versatility too often goes a want of appreciation of the essential conditions of a problem. The mind is too full of ideas or too easily moved by the rapidly shifting pageant of events, is too much in a ferment of eager interest, to receive those deeper impressions on which the mind acts or by which it is restrained instinctively. This seems to be exactly the case with the German Emperor. He is one of the quick men who have but little real strength of judgment."

"We should not like to think that there was anything Machiavellian behind the bombardment which has all but produced an explosion too powerful to be resisted by a government resting on popular opinion," comments the London *News* upon a recent incident in South American waters. But newspapers of a democratic tendency in Germany are handling the topic in a way which the press laws render delicate. The *Frankfurter Zeitung* alludes to the "latent peril" in foreign affairs of "a more or less personal rule and an impulsive temperament" when they happen to unite in the same Emperor. The whole article is, in short, an attack upon the diplomacy of William II., who is told that he inspires distrust:

"It was not a lucky hand that ruled our Boer policy. And how stands it with the United States? We see here how little princely visits amount to nowadays. Prince Henry was cheered, but now the cannonade at Maracaibo, which remains unexplained, suffices to arouse an explosive aversion for Germany in America. We take trouble to make friends everywhere. We want too many friends. . . . So nobody is our real friend and we inspire mistrust everywhere. We are looked upon, thirty years after Sedan, as interlopers still, with all the characteristics of intruders. Wherever in the world anything is going on, there we want to be."

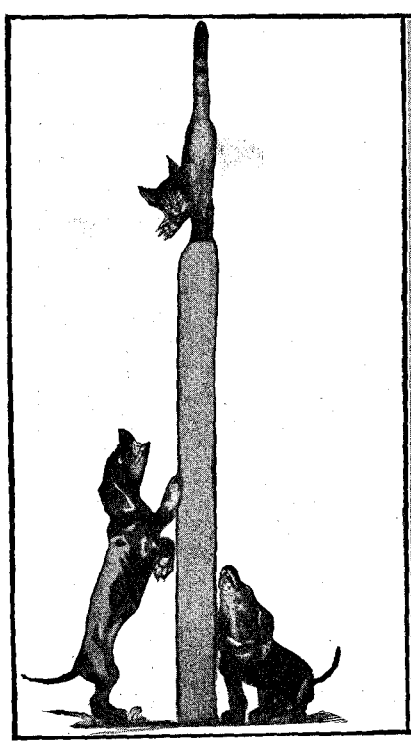
The editorial "we" in this instance is pronounced the most palpable of euphemisms for William II. himself, and the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin) chimes in with the statement that the gift of a statue of Frederick the Great to the United States was "a blunder." The French papers are pretty generally agreed that William II. is actuated just now by "an ulterior motive" in his foreign policy. The *Gaulois* (Paris) points out that his imperial Majesty is well aware of the distrust inspired by his recent diplomacy, but he makes allowance for it in the interest of his hidden purpose.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

POINTS OF VIEW.

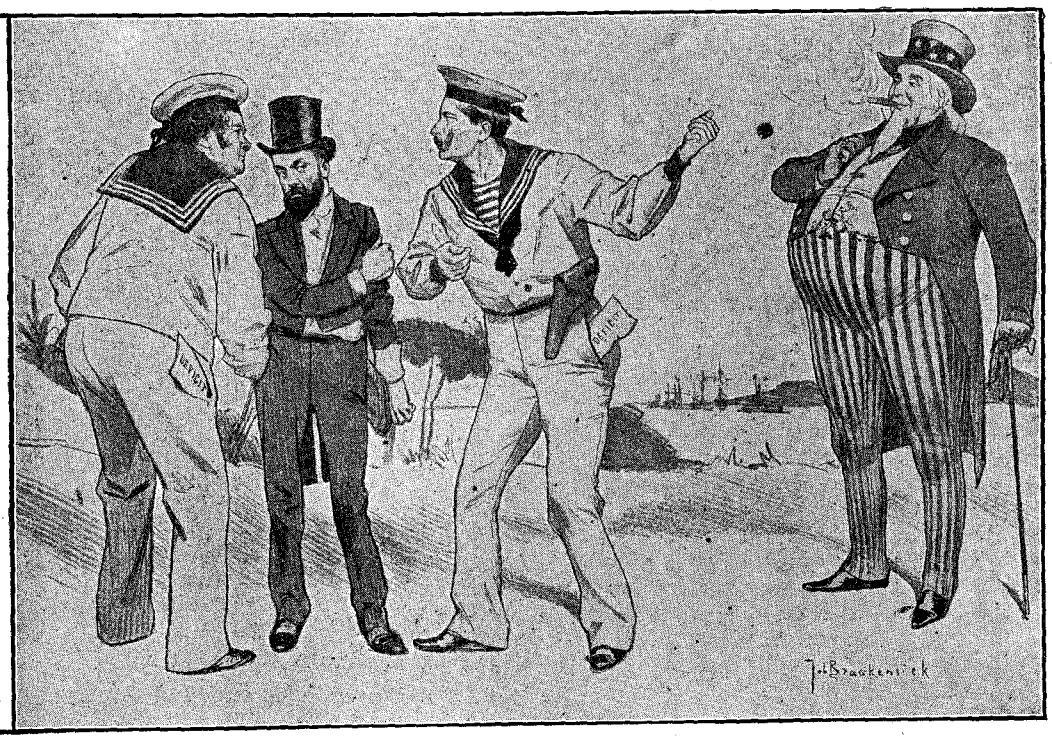
GERMAN PRESS LAW.—An article attacking the Polish policy of the Berlin Government recently appeared in the *Preussiche Jahrbücher* (Berlin). The editor, Professor Delbrück, the distinguished scholar, was in consequence fined and he paid the penalty to escape going to prison.

CRETE AND GREECE.—If credence may be given a statement "from a well-informed diplomatic source," vouched for by the *Allgemeine Correspondenz* (Vienna), the Cretan problem will be solved this spring by the annexation of the island to Greece. "It is Russia who proposes and supports the idea."

THE YOUNG CZECHS.—Importance is attached to the attack upon the policy of the young Czech party that lately appeared in the *Narodny Listy* (Prague). That paper was not strictly a young Czech organ, altho it had lent a certain support to the party. It objects to the notion of abandoning obstructive tactics in the Austrian Reichsrath and opposes all conciliation with the Germans on the Bohemian language question.



THE WILD CAT.
Germany, England and Venezuela.
—*Jugend* (Munich).



GERMANY AND GREAT BRITAIN IN VENEZUELA,
WILLIAM (to John Bull): "We'll get nothing out of this fellow. Shall we attack the chap yonder?"
JOHN BULL: "Yes—if there is a chance of doing any better."
—*De Amsterdammer Weekblad voor Nederland.*

CARTOONS: THE SOUTH AMERICAN SITUATION.

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UNCLE SAM ADOPTS
The Language-Phone Idea

The Middies at Annapolis Will Be Taught French by the Use of Graphophones

A "SPECIAL DISPATCH" printed on the front page of the New York *Times*, February 10, reads as follows:

MACHINES TEACH LANGUAGES
Students of the Naval Academy Learn from the Phonograph

Special to the New York Times

ANNAPOLIS, MD., Feb. 9.—The study of French, which for a while was abandoned at the Naval Academy, has been restored to almost its former place in the course. Instruction in French was stopped when it was ordered that the date of graduation of all the classes be brought forward. This order has now been changed, and only one class will now graduate sooner than usual. This will give more time to carry out the regular course.

Another reason is that ***the teaching of languages has been greatly facilitated by the use of the phonograph*** It is found that the students acquire the correct pronunciation by this method better than in any other way.

No further argument is needed. A principle recognized and accepted by the Naval Academy is beyond argument a pronounced success.

And the best point of all is that *you need not go to college* to use this newly-applied principle. The Language-Phone teaches you in your own home, at any hour you have time; and at no additional expense besides the purchase of the books and the instrument. And they can now be bought at about half the original price, and on easy monthly payments.

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"The Lamb of God."—Rev. G. T. Cooperrider, 1036 East Main Street, Columbus, O., $0.50.

"The Humpback, the Cripple and the One-Eyed Man."—Lionel Josaphare. (A. M. Roberton, San Francisco, $0.25.)

"The Circle."—Katherine C. Thurston. (Dodd, Mead & Co., $1.50.)

"The Journal of Arthur Stirling."—(D. Appleton & Co., $1.25 net.)

"Footstones of a Nation."—George E. Bertrand, 2006 Queen Avenue S., Minneapolis, Minn.

"The Heart of John Wesley's Journal."—Edited by Percy L. Parker. (Fleming H. Revell Company, $1.50 net.)

"The Life of Joseph Parker."—William Adamson. (Fleming H. Revell Company, $1.75 net.)

"Standard Guide to the City of Mexico and Vicinity."—Robert S. Barrett. (Modern Mexico, 116 Nassau Street, New York, $0 50.)

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When the world knows you for the man you are.

You must go on and I must stay behind.
We may not fare together, you and I.
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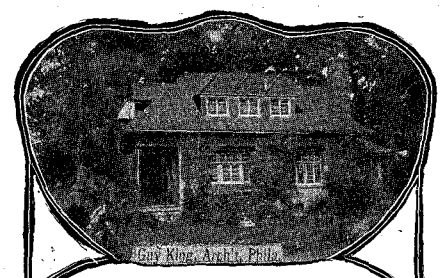

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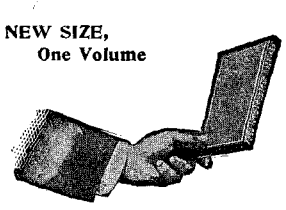

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That sent you back to find your welcome here.

—In February *Scribner's Magazine*.

Poems.

By MASON CARNES.

[From "The Argonauts of Immortality," by Mason Carnes (Brentano's) the following poems are selected :]

PROGRESS.

The sea rolls forward on the beach and then
Rolls back, rolls on, rolls back, again, again,
In multitudinous movement, ceaseless roar.

So endlessly we billow toward our shore
And cover up the future with the past,
Dashing against the infinite no more.
And then receding, hissing and aghast.

FRIENDSHIP.

At times the soul is caged, however strong,
And racks itself with pride or sense of wrong.
Straight from another's heart a gentle word
Loosens the soul, which like a morning bird
Upsoars and pours its gratitude in song.

ETERNITY.

With dim and misty sight we grope and cling,
While myriad suns beat on our blindfold eyes,
We totter through illusion and surprise.
Through joy and sorrow to the eternal thing.

When we have suffered death and known its sting,
How shall we love the life that never dies?
In moveless measure, void of human sighs,
The soundless song of praise how shall we sing?

In lands that know not fighting, scheming, roaming,
Nor idleness nor work, how shall we rest?
How shall we quiver when our eyes can see,
We who are used to beauty in the gloaming?
How shall we pity where all men are blest?
How shall we love where all that is must be?

LA BELLE DAME SANS MERCI.

The thought that burns a sculptor to the bone
In perfect marble finds eternal peace.
Oh, would my love could mold your heart of stone,
Could sink in calm serenity unknown,
And live there beautiful till all things cease.

The Cost.

By CHARLOTTE BECKER.

To-day is only won from yesterday;
The flower must lose its sweet to dower the bee;
The breeze is gathered in the great wind's way;
The river bears its largess to the sea.

And we must pay for laughter with our tears;
Mint coin of sorrow for each cherished breath
Of happiness; buy knowledge with the years;
And give our lives to know the peace of death!

—In February *Harper's Magazine*.

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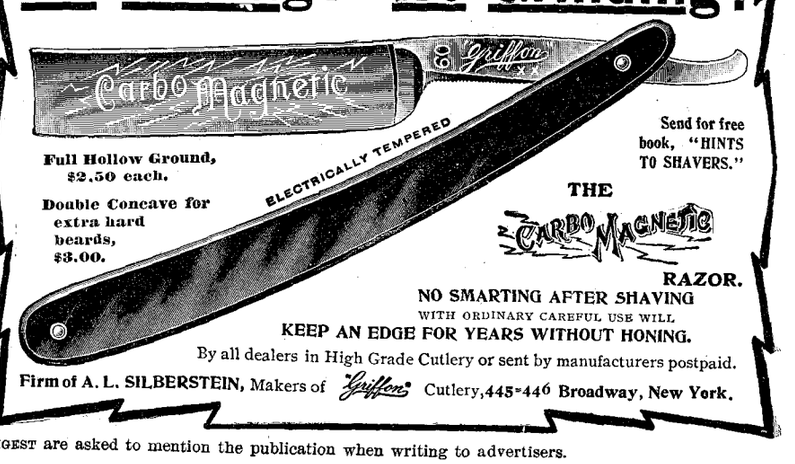

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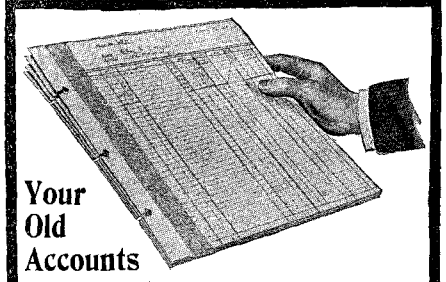

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PERSONALS.

De Wet and Sargent.—When the English publisher of General De Wet's book, "Three Years' War," was planning its various features, says *The Saturday Evening Post*, he hit upon the idea of a portrait by John S. Sargent.

Obviously it is not an easy matter to secure the services of a man so sought after as Mr. Sargent, but after more or less diplomacy the matter was arranged. Mr. Sargent presumably receives from $10,000 upward for his regular portraits, and the publisher felt that he had embarked upon a large enterprise. The unconquered De Wet was informed of the arrangement. He failed to be impressed, but at the appointed time accompanied the publisher to the renowned painter's studio. Everything was in readiness. De Wet was asked to pose, but he showed a reluctance which was finally explained when he blurted out, "What am *I* to be paid for this?" The publisher's horror may be imagined. That any one should ask to be paid for having his portrait painted by Sargent was an impossible idea. Nevertheless, the sturdy warrior took the matter seriously, and it is hinted that he won in this skirmish, as he usually did in the field, but affidavits are lacking.

Divine Right.—The New York *Times* tells this story of George F. Baer:

One evening during the strike the president of the Reading Railroad was homeward bound in a street-car, when a fellow passenger who had a little clearing and a lot of woodland up on the mountain began to expound his theory that as coal was one of nature's gifts, the public had a right to help itself to anthracite.

Mr. Baer listened patiently to the harangue, and said quietly:

"That's a good idea, Mr. ——. I am short of wood, and I'll just send a man up to your place to cut a few cords for me. Trees are nature's gifts, you know."

The Peculiarities of Russian.—A. H. Savage Landor, in his latest book of travel, "Across Coveted Lands," relates an amusing railway incident that occurred in Russia, while he was *en route* to Persia:

Unable to get at my towels packed in my registered baggage, and ignorant of the Russian language, I inquired of a polyglot fellow passenger what was the Russian word for towel, so that I could ask the guard for one. "*Palatiensi*," said he, and I repeated, "Palatiensi, palatiensi, palatiensi," so as to impress the word well upon my memory. Having enjoyed a good wash and a shampoo, and dripping all over with water, I rang for the guard, and sure enough, when the man came, I could not recollect the word. At last it dawned upon me that it was "*Palatinski*," and "*Palatinski*" I asked of the guard. To my surprise the guard smiled graciously, and putting on a modest air, replied: "*Palatinski niet, paruski* (I do not speak Latin, I speak *only* Russian)," and the more I repeated "palatinski," putting the inflection now on one syllable, then on the other, to make him understand, the more flattered the man seemed to be, and modestly gave the same answer. This was incomprehensible to me, until my polyglot fellow passenger came to my assistance. "Do you know what you are asking the guard?" he said, in convulsions of laughter. "Yes, I am asking for a *palatinski*—a towel." "No, you are

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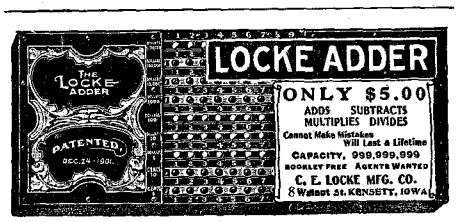

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LOFTIS' PRICES AND CASH OFFER: It should be remembered that our prices for diamonds are very much lower than the spot cash prices of your local jeweler. It is only because we are the largest importers and manufacturers in the diamond and jewelry trade that our prices are so much the lowest. LOFTIS makes a cash customer a discount of 8 per cent. We give our cash customers a Bill of Sale, with the option of returning their purchase at any time within one year, when we will refund the entire sum paid, less ten per cent. If you select, for example, a $50.00 diamond, you can wear it for a whole year and then return it to us and get $45.00 in cash; thus having the pleasure of wearing a beautiful diamond **for less than 10c a week!**

LOFTIS ASKS: that **in writing to-day for our beautifully illustrated catalogue** you will be sure to address your request to the **proper department** mentioned below, as this will insure the utmost promptness from the Manager. You need not hesitate for an instant to take advantage of LOFTIS' offer, for it is only because of the mutual confidence between LOFTIS BROS. & CO. and their thousands of satisfied customers, in all parts of the United States, that the largest business of its kind in the world has been steadily and honestly built up and maintained, and is the reason LOFTIS trusts **you** with a diamond.

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Diamond Importers and Manufacturing Jewelers

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A Sanitary Still will give plenty of pure, sparkling aerated water at a trifling expense—so simple a child can use it—lasts a lifetime.

The Sanitary Still

Prevents Disease.

because distilled water is the only pure water and is free from all microbes, lime, dirt and germs. Don't endanger your health—prevent typhoid fever instead of getting a doctor to cure it. Six styles—two new inexpensive sizes—just out.

Send for 100 Page Book

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Successor to The Cuprigraph Co.
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not!" and he positively went into hysterics. "*Palatinski* means 'Do you speak Latin?' How can you expect a Russian railway guard to speak Latin? Look how incensed the poor man is at being mistaken for a Latin scholar! Ask him for a *palatiensi*, and he will run for a towel." The man did run on the magic word being pronounced, and duly returned with a nice, clean *palatiensi*, which, however, was little use to me, for I had by this time got dry by the natural processes of dripping evaporation.

Mr. Hewitt's Wit.—The late Abram S. Hewitt was once a guest of the late Recorder Smyth and Senator Evarts, both of New York. The Recorder was poking fun at the Senator, says the New York *Times*, and, "adjusting his glasses, read from a newspaper clipping what purported to be a sentence from a recent speech made by the Senator, which was reality wholly fictitious—as the Recorder knew quite well." A long and hearty laugh followed its conclusion:

As soon as the laughter had subsided, Mr. Hewitt suddenly leaned across the table, and looking rather sternly into the smiling face of the Recorder, said, in a well-assumed tone of reproach:

"That certainly is a remarkable sentence, your honor, but criticism of it does not come well from you if to-day's newpapers are to be believed, for they contain a sentence of much greater length which is attributed to you."

"Why—why—how is it that, Mr. Hewitt?" inquired the Recorder with considerable confusion.

"Because," said Mr. Hewitt, with the utmost gravity, and that grim smile which always accompanied his best sayings, "you are there quoted as uttering a sentence that was to last through the whole life of the prisoner."

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

The Answer.—POETICAL AND PEDANTIC YOUNG LADY (walking in the wood with elderly and learned professor): "Oh, Mr. Bookworn, look at that magnificent oak! Let us stop one minute. I must tell him how the sight of such beautiful trees raises keen emotions in my soul; because, you know, I'm sure they can hear us and enjoy a compliment as well as you do. You superb oak, what would you say if you could talk?"

"I believe I can be his interpreter, dear Miss Hopkins. He would most likely say, 'Beg your pardon, miss, I'm a beech.'"—*Tit-Bits.*

At Wellesley.—"Up at Wellesley you can't call on a girl after nine-thirty."

"Gee! They must be a lot of curfew belles."—*Harvard Lampoon.*

His Provision.—"Oh, doctor! I'm so glad you've come. My little girl has such a——"

"Now don't tell me what she has, Nellie, 'cos I'm the Doctor, an' I've got to try an' guess."—*Brooklyn Life.*

A Good Reason.—JONES: "Why do they call that Pullman porter Doctor?"

SMITH: "Why, because he has attended so many berths."—*Cornell Widow.*

How They Spend Their Time.—SHE: "How's the motor-car getting on, Sir Charles?"

HE: "Well, fact is, I've seen very little of it. You see, I've only had it three months, and when it isn't in hospital, I am!"—*London Punch.*

Accounted For.—MOTHER: "Johnny, how is

California Oil Stocks

There is an immense future to the Crude Petroleum industry of the Pacific Coast. The "Standard Oil Co." and others are expending millions in development work to handle the product, and they know what they are about! A word to the wise is sufficient.

J. S. EWEN, 318 Pine Street, San Francisco, Cal.

Member—"California Stock & Oil Exchange."

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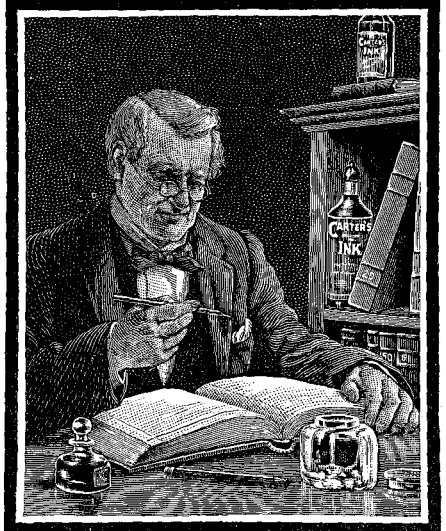

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Better take his advice and use **Carter's.**
Send for Booklet, "Inklings"—FREE.

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$12.00

Solid Golden Oak, 42 inches long, 24 inches deep. Guaranteed to be most complete **Typewriter Table Cabinet** ever sold at price. Attachment for holding note-book unique, effective and invaluable. Shipped to responsible parties on approval, freight prepaid east of the Rocky Mountains.

What more can we offer? Write for Catalogue of Dearborn Typewriter Cabinets.

DEARBORN DESK CO., Birmingham, Ala.

Burpee's Seeds Grow

Probably you have heard of this famous motto for many years but have *you* proved for yourself that Burpee's Seeds are the

BEST that Grow?

If not, write to-day for Burpee's Farm Annual for 1903—so well-known as "The Leading American Seed Catalogue." It is an elegant book of 184 pages, with beautiful colored plates and will be sent **FREE to planters** everywhere; —to others upon receipt of 10 cents, which is less than cost per copy in quarter-million editions. **Write TO-DAY. Do not delay!** It is sufficient to address simply

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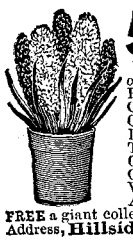

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Hyacinths, Tulips, Crocus, Fuchsias, Oxalis, Jonquils, Daffodils, Dewey Lily, Tuberoses, Gladiolus, Chinese Lily, Begonia, Gloxinia, Lilies of the Valley—all postpaid, 25c. in stamps or coin. As a premium with these Bulbs we will send **FREE** a giant collection of flower seeds—over 200 varieties.

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it you stand so much lower in your studies in January than you did in December?"

SON: "Oh, everything is marked down after the holidays, you know, mother!"—*Puck.*

All Things Considered.—CURATE: "And how did you like my harvest sermon, Mr. Wurzel?"

MR. W.: "Not bad, sir!—not bad at all, considerin' yer total hignorance of the subject."—*Exchange.*

Chem. Laboratory Experience.—41144. *Purification by Explosion, or How to Become an Angel.*—Immerse iodin in aqua ammonia. Filter. Dry the precipitate. Then grind the precipitate in mortar with pestle. Write up your notes in the next world.—*Harvard Lampoon.*

In the "Smart Set."—FIRST DIVINITY STUDENT: "What is the subject for discussion at the Debating Society to-night?"

SECOND DITTO: "The Influence of Creased Trousers on the Decadence of Prayer."

A CLERGYMAN told from his text
How Samson was barbered and vexed;
And told it so true
That a man in a pew
Got rattled, and shouted out, "Next!"

His Idea of It.—SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHER: "Reginald, can you repeat the shortest commandment? It has but four words."

REGINALD: "Keep off the grass!"

A Trifle Confused.—THE LAWYER: "And what fault have you to find with the agent you are now employing?"

THE CLIENT: "I can't make out whether he is managing *my* property for *him* or *his* property for *me*."—*Brooklyn Life.*

Why Rome Was Burned.—Nero had ordered the burning of Rome.

"It was my only hope," he apologized to those around him; "my wife was going to clean house."

In the joy of his heart he played his violin, thus turning against him many who would otherwise have forgiven him.—*New York Tribune.*

Something that Might Have Been Expressed Differently.—MRS BROWN (being helped out of a brook by the gallant Captain, who has also succeeded in catching her horse): "Oh, Captain Robinson, thank you so much!"

GALLANT BUT SOMEWHAT FLURRIED CAPTAIN: "Not at all—don't mention it." (Wishing to add something excessively polite and appropriate.) "Only hope I may soon have another opportunity of doing the same again for you."—*London Punch.*

Nuggets From Georgia.—De rainy day is a time fer a man ter stay home en thank God de bill collector can't git out.

Folks what all time callin' fer fire in dis worl' will be de very ones what'll do de loudes' hollerin' fer ice hereafter.

W'en de cow kicks de milk over, stidder beatin' de cow, de wise man turns her out ter graze, en

"Macey" SECTIONAL BOOKCASE {Patented—Other Patents Pending}

Is the ONLY bookcase having absolutely "Non-Binding, SELF-Disappearing" doors.

It combines in the highest degree convenience, imposing appearance, economy of space, protection to books, strength, simplicity, all at small expense.

ON APPROVAL—There is never any risk in buying genuine "Macey" goods—we ship every article "On Approval," subject to return at our expense if not found at our **factory price** 40 to 100 per cent. greater value than is obtainable anywhere at retail.

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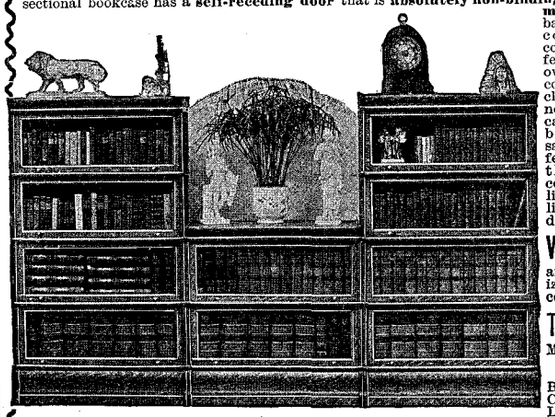
For superiority of design, material, construction, workmanship, finish and perfect operation of "Non-binding, Self-receding doors," the "Macey" Sectional Bookcase received the Gold Medal—the highest award at both the Pan-American and Charleston Expositions.

CAUTION—Do not be misled by the deceiving advertisements of **imitators. No other** sectional bookcase has **a self-receding door** that is **absolutely non-binding** and **automatic**—the basic patents completely covering these features are owned by this company exclusively, and no other bookcase can embrace the same valuable features. In the law suit concerning which a competitor has maliciously advertised "Warning to the Public" the United States Circuit Court rendered **a sweeping decision in our favor.**



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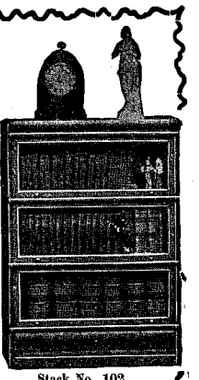

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Golden Quartered Oak 12.75
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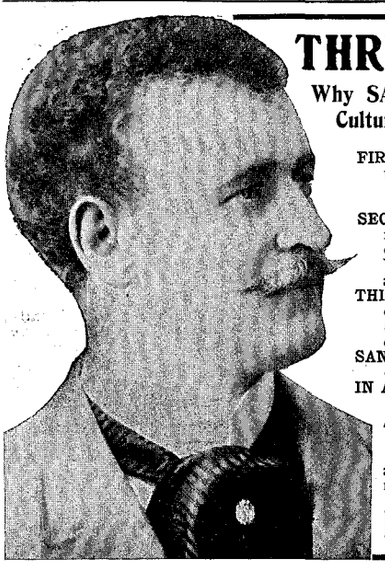
We Prepay Freight to all points east of the Mississippi and north of Tennessee. (Freight equalized to points beyond.) Write for our complete Catalogue No. "P-1."

The Fred Macey Co., Ltd., Grand Rapids, MICH.

Makers of High-Grade Office and Library Furniture.

Branches: New York, 293-295 Broadway; Boston, 178 Federal St.; Philadelphia, N. E. Cor. 13th and Market Sts.; Chicago, N. Y. Life Building.

NOTE—See our other advertisement in this magazine.



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Why SANDOW'S Mail System of Teaching Physical Culture Has Attained Such Marvelous Success:

FIRST—**SANDOW'S** method is superior to and more practical than all others; in fact, it is the only method that will give immediate relief to **constipation, indigestion,** or **disordered nerves,** to **women** as well as **men.**

SECOND—**SANDOW'S** charges are within the reach of all, and much below what others demand. **Free of all charge Sandow gives** to every subscriber to his magazine, at **$1.00 PER YEAR,** a trial course. This trial course is complete in itself, and will give you definite results.

THIRD—**In each of SANDOW'S Courses of Exercises** (trial course included) **you receive an absolute individual prescription** made out **for you and you alone,** just as your physician would prescribe for your medicinal treatment.

SANDOW'S MAGAZINE will contain throughout the year an original series of **Anatomical Charts in Colors.**

IN ADDITION to my Correspondence School, **I formally** opened my **first American private college in Boston** last month.

Terms on application.

SEND $1.00 for the magazine, and **SANDOW** will immediately send you a blank for recording your physical requirements for the **trial course.**

EUGEN SANDOW, BOSTON, MASS.

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copies of a letter, piece of music, drawing, or any writing can be made on a **Lawton Simplex Printer.** No washing. No wetting of paper. Send for circulars and samples of work. Agents wanted.

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You can by taking the Dickson Method by Mail.

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the luxury of shaving yourself, and transform a disagreeable task into a delightful pleasure, send $5.00 for a pair of our Masterpiece Razors, or $2.50 for a single razor, with round or square end.

Our **MASTERPIECE RAZOR** to him who shaves himself is worth its weight in gold, and fully represents what it is branded.

No man desirous of a clean, smooth, comfortable shave can afford to be without it.

It is made of the **best steel money can buy,** is hand forged, evenly tempered, file tested, ground in the best possible manner "under our own supervision," especially for a wiry beard and tender skin, and honed sharp ready to put on the face.

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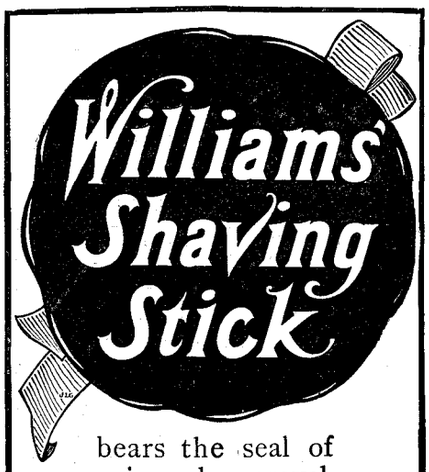

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The Ezybed KAPOK MATTRESS is perfectly hygienic, absolutely non-absorbent, always soft and springy. To prove it we send it on

30 NIGHTS' FREE TRIAL,

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If afflicted with sore eyes use **Thompson's Eye Water**

consoles hisse'f by sayin' dat milk ain't healthy, nohow.

Dey calls dis worl' a howlin' wilderness, en yit dey can't lay holt er a man silent enough ter draw a sal'ry in a sideshow!

I don't study 'bout de question er how many days hit took ter make de worl'; de leadin' question wid me is how many days will I be in it?—*Atlanta Constitution.*

Titular Chronology of a Great Man.—

Infancy.....Baby
Childhood.....Willy
At school.....Jonesy
In the office.....Bill
At the bar.....William Wirt Jones, Esq.
During the war.....Corporal Jones
After the war.....General William W. Jones
On the stump.."Our distinguished fellow citizen"
In Congress.....Representative William W. Jones
After the landslide.....Ex-Congressman Jones
"Taken care of".....U. S. Consul W. W. Jones
For his bread and butter....."Our elevator man"
Pensioned.....No. 1,935,610
Superannuated.....Old Bill Jones
In the obituary column...."A once-famous soldier and politician."

Coming Events.

March 3.—Convention of the Order of the Iroquois Supreme Lodge, at Buffalo.

March 3–5.—Stock Growers' Fat Stock Show, at Denver, Col.

March 10.—Convention of the National Railroad Live Stock Agents' Association, at El Paso, Texas.

March 10–12.—Convention of the National Coopers' Association, at St. Louis.

March 17–18.—Convention of the American Railway Engineering and Maintenance of Way Association, at Chicago.

March 17–19.—Convention of the National Retail Hardware Dealers' Association, at Chicago.

Current Events.

Foreign.

SOUTH AMERICA.

February 13.—Bolivia accepts, unconditionally, but under protest, all of the Brazilian demands regarding the territory of Acre.

February 14.—President Castro sends his thanks to Minister Bowen, on receiving the news of the signing of the protocols.

February 15.—The blockade of the Venezuelan coast is officially raised.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

February 9.—Italy threatens Turkey with a naval demonstration if any indemnity is not forthcoming for ill-treatment of a subject.

Bulgaria asks the Powers to put a stop to Turkey's military preparations.

February 10.—Rubino, who attempted to kill King Leopold, is convicted and sentenced to life imprisonment.

February 11.—Bulgaria contemplates, the mobilization of two army devisions in response to Turkey's warlike preparations.

The Humberts are placed on trial in Paris.

The Crown Princess of Saxony is granted a divorce.

February 12.—Civil war continues in Honduras

Salvador proposes a triple alliance with Honduras and Costa Rica against Guatemala.

Turkey orders fourteen battalions of militia to Salonica.

Rt. Rev. Thomas Davidson is installed as Archbishop of Canterbury and Primate of all England.

February 13.—Premier Balfour announces the practical settlement of the Venezuelan trouble.

A Nationalist Deputy creates a scene in the French Chamber by attacking the Government in connection with the Humbert case.

February 14.—Albanians are reported to have captured the Turkish town of Ipek.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box.

Pears'

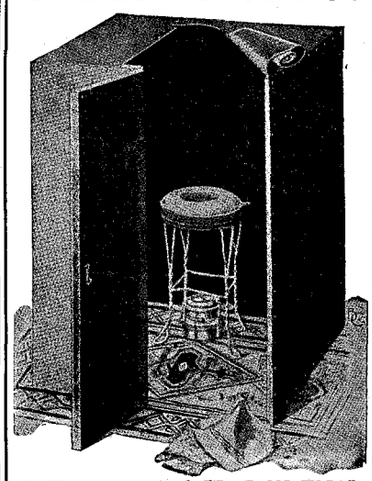
Whoever wants soft hands, smooth hands, white hands, or a clear complexion, he and she can have both: that is, if the skin is naturally transparent; unless occupation prevents.

The color you want to avoid comes probably neither of nature or work, but of habit.

Use Pears' Soap, no matter how much; but a little is enough if you use it often.

Established over 100 years.

A Turkish Bath for 3c



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February 15.—Services in commemoration of the destruction of the *Maine* are held at the wreck of the battle-ship in Havana Harbor.

Turkey completes the massing of an army of 100,000 men on the Bulgarian frontier.

Domestic.

CONGRESS.

February 9.—*Senate:* Senator Carnack, of Tennessee attacks the Administration for alleged cruelties in the Philippines. The debate on the Statehood bill continues.

House: District of Columbia Appropriation bill is considered.

February 10.—*Senate:* Senator Morgan, of Alabama, speaks in favor of the Statehood bill. Conference report on the Army General Staff bill is adopted.

House: Conference report on the Department of Commerce bill is adopted. Debate on the bill to pension ex-slaves is opened and the consideration of the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill is begun.

February 11.—*Senate:* The Alaskan Boundary treaty is ratified. The conference report on the Department of Commerce bill is adopted and the debate on the Statehood bill is continued.

House: Consideration of the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill is continued.

February 12.—*Senate:* The Panama Canal treaty is considered; Senator Morgan, of Alabama, speaks against its ratification.

House: The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill is discussed and the conference report on the General Staff bill is adopted.

February 13.—*Senate:* Debate on the Statehood bill is continued and the District of Columbia Appropriation bill is passed.

House: The Elkins Anti-Trust bill is passed by a vote of 241 to 6. Debate on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill is ended.

February 14.—*Senate:* The Indian Appropriation bill is considered and the Elkins Anti-Rebate bill is passed. Senator Quay offers a resolution providing for taking a vote on the Statehood bill.

House: The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill and 325 private pension bills are passed.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

February 9.—The arguments are begun before the Coal Strike Commission in Philadelphia.

February 10.—Minister Bowen accepts the British protocol in the Venezuelan case, but continues to resist the demands of Germany and Italy.

Secretary Root denies that he intends to resign from the Cabinet immediately after the adjournment of Congress.

February 11.—Governor Odell, of New York, visits the President.

February 12.—In making the closing argument for the operators before the Coal Strike Commission, President Baer proposes a sliding scale for the miners' wages.

The Assay Commission finishes its annual test of coins at the United States Mint.

President Roosevelt announces that William Loeb will succeed Mr, Cortelyou as his secretary when the latter enters the Cabinet as head of the new Department of Commerce and Labor.

Lincoln's birthday is generally observed in several States.

February 13.—The British, German, and Italian protocols providing for settlement of the Venezuelan controversy are signed at Washington.

The Best Thing on Wheels

The pioneer Runabout easily maintains its lead in Automobile supremacy by the simple fact that improvements in construction originate in the Oldsmobile. Imitators follow. The working parts are as simple and practical as experience can devise, strength is assured by the very highest grade material, and mechanical skill makes them true to a hair.

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Starts at will from the seat, instantly and readily controlled. Easy to understand and operate. *Nothing to watch but the road.* Selling Agents in all principal cities. Write for information and illustrated book to Dept. H

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CREE-DICKSON Sections $1 without doors. With doors $1.75 to $7.25

SECTIONAL

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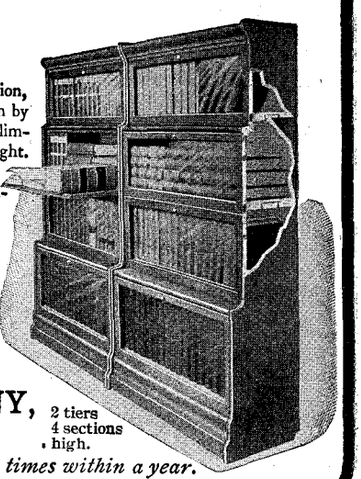

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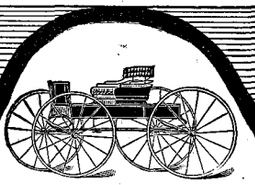

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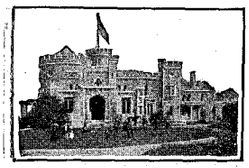

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Counsel Darrow closes the arguments before the Coal Strike Commission.

February 14.—The President signs the Department of Commerce and the Army Staff bills.

Minister Bowen announces that Andrew Carnegie offered to advance $360,000 to Venezuela to pay the German claims.

February 15.—Lieutenant-General Miles arrives in New York after a five months' trip around the world.

CHESS.

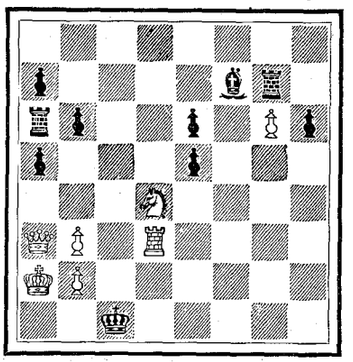
[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 811.

By M. FEIGL.

Second Prize, *Leisure Hour* Problem Tourney.

Black—Ten Pieces.



White—Seven Pieces.

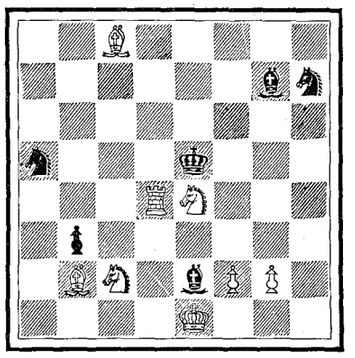
8; p 4 b r 1; r p 2 p 1 P p; p 3 p 3; 3 S 4; Q P 1 R 4; K P 6; 2 k 5.

White mates in two moves.

Problem 812.

By R. WEINHEIMER.

Black—Six Pieces.



White—Eight Pieces.

2 B 5; 6 b 8; 8; 8; s 3 k 3; 3 R S 3; 1 p 6; 1 B S 1 b P P 1; 4 K 3.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Tourney Problems.

No. 803. CXXI.: R—K B 3.

No. 804. CXXII.: Kt—Q 5.

No. 806. CXIII.: Author's Key: B—B 7.
Second Key: B—R 5.

No. 807. CXXIV.: B—K 7.

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; H. W. Barry, Boston; A. C. White, New York City; K Kentino, Newark, N. J.; J. C. J. Wainwright, Somerville, Mass.; W. J. Ferris, Chester, Pa.; the Hon. Tom M. Taylor, Franklin, Tex.; "Malvern," Melrose, Mass.; J. J. Burke, Philadelphia; A. G. Massmann, Newark, N. J.; C. B. E., Youngstown, O; G. Pat-

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803, 804: The Rev. S. M. Morton, D.D., Effingham, Ill.

803, 804, 806: W. R. Coumbe, Lakeland, Fla.; Dr. E. B. Kirk, Montgomery, Ala.

804: E. N. K., Harrisburg, Pa.; T. O. B., Franklin, Va.

Comments (803): "Quite pleasing; some good 'tries'"—M. M.; "Much above the average"—G. D.; "Key hard to find"—F. S. F.; "No greater originality"—H. W. B.; "Nothing striking in idea, but neat in construction"—J. C. J. W.; "Takes the field"—J. G. L.; "Subtlety of key main merit"—W. R. C.; "Fine key and splendid after-play"—E. B. K.

804: "Good"—M. M; "Excellent"—G. D.; "The key-move is the feature"—H.W. B; "A good little composition for every-day consumption; somewhat outclassed in this Tourney"—J. C. J. W.; "Intricate, and not easy key"—W. R. C.

806: "Good key"—M. M; "A good example of the 'perfect waiter'"—G. D.; "A beautiful ending of the Tourney"—F. S. F.; "A pretty 'waiting' poise"—H. W. B.; "An excellent key to an ideal 'waiting' position, a worthy tail-ender to a rich and fruitful Tournament"—J. C. J. W.; "Last, but not least"—J. G. L.

Several solvers have claimed to "cook" 803 by Q—B 7 ch. This is stopped by

1. ..... K—B 3 2. Q—K 8 ch, R x Q!!

In addition to those reported, E. N. K., got 799, 802; R. G. Eyrich, New Orleans, 799-802; the Rev. P. D. Thompson, New Market, Md., 799; J. L. Bailey, Jr., La Jolla, Cal., 795; W. G. Hosea, Cincinnati, 799, 800, 801.

The Tourney is finished and we have published the solution of all the problems. Solvers who got a clean score are requested to indicate their preference for first and second prize 3-ers, and first and second prize 2-ers. Your names will not be published. We would like to get the vote as soon as possible.

President Chilton Beats Voigt.

In a simultaneous exhibition of nineteen boards, Hermann Voigt, the Philadelphia expert, won 14, drew 3, and lost only two games, to H. J. Chilton, Esq., President of the Mercantile Library Chess-club, and Prof. George N. Stout. The game with President Chilton is worth keeping:

	VOIGT. *White.*	CHILTON. *Black.*		VOIGT. *White.*	CHILTON. *Black.*
1	P—Q 4	P—Q 4	20	Kt—B 2	Kt—Q 4
2	P—K 3	P—Q R 3 (a)	21	B—Q 3	Kt—B 6
3	B—Q 3	P—K 3	22	Q—R 5 ch	K—Q sq
4	K Kt—B 3	P—K B 3 (b)	23	Kt—R 3	K—B 2
5	Castles	Q Kt—B 3	24	Kt—B 4	B—K 2
6	P—Q B 4	P x P	25	B x P (d)	P x B
7	B x B P	P—Q Kt 4	26	P—K 6	P—Kt 3 (e)
8	B—Kt 3	Kt—R 4	27	K Kt x P	P x Kt
9	B—B 2	B—Kt 2	28	Q x R	R x Q
10	Kt—B 3	Kt—K 2	29	P x Q	K x P
11	P—K 4	P—B 3	30	Kt x P	R—K Kt sq
12	B—K 3	Kt—B 5	31	Kt x B	K x Kt
13	K Kt—R 4 (c)	Kt x P	32	R x P	P—B 4
14	Q—Kt 4	Q—Q 2	33	P—Kt 3	P x P
15	P—K 5	P—K B 4	34	P x P	Kt—K 7 ch
16	Q—K 2	Kt—B 5	35	K—B sq	Kt x Q P
17	P—R 4	Kt x B	36	R x P (f)	R—B sq ch
18	P x Kt	P—Kt 5	37	K—Kt sq (g)	Kt mates
19	Kt—Q sq	P—Q R 4			

Comments by Reichhelm in The North American, Philadelphia.

(a) A departure from the books. Mr. Chilton always likes to play his own game.

(b) Also on the lines of originality. Its immediate purpose is to prevent Kt—K 5.

(c) White calculates that the position gained is worth the sacrifice.

(d) With a Pawn to the bad, Mr. Voigt realizes that his first investment will go to pot unless supplemented by further efforts. The present sacrifice is a very ingenious chapter in this game.

(e) He might have played Q—K sq and given up the Bishop's Pawn, but the situation would have been critical. The move in the text is Chilton's smart way of getting out of the trouble by sacrificing Rook for Knight!

(f) Not good. R—B 2 is best.

(g) Better K—K sq and lose the Rook.

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Tschigorin Catches Pillsbury.

The following game was played recently in St. Petersburg.

Falkbeer Counter Gambit.

TSCHIGORIN. White.	PILLSBURY. Black.	TSCHIGORIN. White.	PILLSBURY. Black.
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	19 Q—B 3	Kt—B 3
2 P—K B 4	P—Q 4	20 Q—R 3	B—Q 2
3 P x Q P	P—K 5	21 R—Kt 3	Q R—Kt sq
4 B-Kt 5 ch	P—B 3	22 Kt - R 5	Kt x Kt
5 P x P	P x P	23 B x Kt	K R—Q B sq
6 B—B 4	Kt—K B 3	24 P—Kt 3	R—Kt 5
7 P—Q 4	B—Q 3	25 B—K 2	P—Q R 4
8 Kt—K 2	Q Kt—Q 2	26 B—Q 2	P—R 5
9 Kt—Kt 3	Kt—Kt 3	27 R—Kt 2	K R—Q Kt sq
10 B—K 2	Q Kt—Q 4	28 K R-Kt sq	K R—Kt 3
11 Castles	Q—B 2	29 K—Kt 2	R x R
12 Kt—B 3	Kt x Kt	30 R x R	Q—Kt sq
13 P x Kt	Castles	31 B—B 3	K—Kt sq
14 P—B 4	P—B 4	32 B—K R 5	K—B sq
15 P—Q 5	K R—K sq	33 B x Kt Pch	K—K 2
16 B—K 3	K—R sq	34 Q—B 3	K—Q sq
17 Q R-Kt sq	Kt—Kt sq	35 Q—R 5	Resigns.
18 Q—K sq	P—B 4		

Evidently, Pillsbury was satisfied with his game until the Russian made his 33d move. If Black plays 33.., K x B, then 34 Q—Q B 3 ch followed by Q—B 6, and wins.

Napier, in Pittsburg *Dispatch*, has this note:

"The Muscovite has always been one of Pillsbury's most difficult adversaries, and if he has a hoodoo, I should say Tschigorin is the man. It will be remembered how, at Monte Carlo last year, the games between these opponents counted so fatally against Pillsbury's chances.

"The termination is right handsome and the whole game indicates the trend of opinion regarding this debut, viz., that on better acquaintance it will sink into disfavor."

A Pillsbury Win.

We give a game played between the Russian and American in 1898. It is the same opening as the preceding game, and it will be interesting to compare the lines of play.

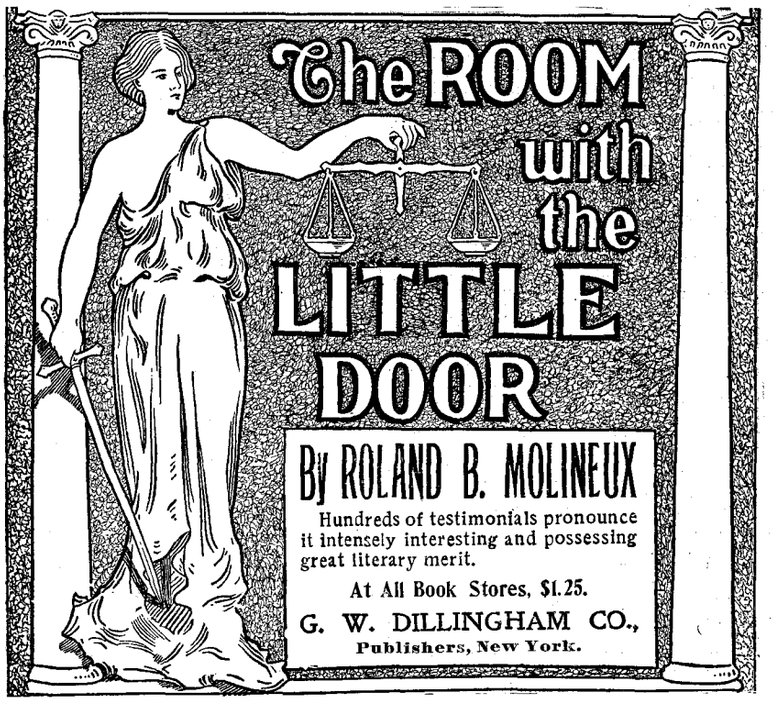
Falkbeer Counter-Gambit.

TSCHIGORIN. White.	PILLSBURY. Black.	TSCHIGORIN. White.	PILLSBURY. Black.
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	22 Kt—Q 5	Q R—K sq
2 P—K B 4	P—Q 4	23 Kt—Kt 5	P—K R 3
3 P x Q P	P—K 5	24 Kt-K B 3	Q—Kt 6
4 B-Kt 5 ch	P—B 3	25 Kt—K 5	B—K 6
5 P x P	P x P	26 Kt—Q 3	R—K 5
6 B—B 4	Kt—K B 3	27 Q—B 3	Q x Q
7 P—Q 4	B—Q 3	28 P x Q	R(K5)—K sq
8 Kt—K 2	Castles	29 K—Kt 2	B—Q 5
9 Castles	P—B 4	30 P—B 3	B x Kt
10 P—Q 5	Q Kt—Q 2	31 B x B	R—K 7 ch
11 B—Kt 3	P—B 5	32 K—Kt 3	R—Q 7
12 B x P	B—B 4 ch	33 P x B	R x Kt
13 K—R sq	Kt—Kt 3	34 R—Q B sq	R x Q P
14 B—Kt 3	Kt—Kt 5	35 R—B 5	R—Q sq
15 Q—K sq	Kt x Q P	36 B—B 4	R—Q 7
16 P—K R 3	Kt(Q 4)—K 6	37 P—Kt 4	P—Kt 3
17 B x Kt	Kt x B	38 P—Kt 5	K—Kt 2
18 Q Kt—B 3	Kt x R	39 P—Q R 4	P—K R 4
19 Kt x K P	B—Kt 3	40 P—R 5	P—R 5 ch and wins.
20 Q x Kt	B—Kt 2		
21 Kt (K 2)—B 3	Q—R 5		

The Monte Carlo Tournament.

The Third International Tournament in Monte Carlo began on February 10. The absence of Lasker, Janowski, and Tschigorin detracts somewhat from the importance of this contest, altho the other great Masters are present: Pillsbury and Marshall; Mason and Teichmann (England); Tarrasch and Mieses (Germany); Albin, Marco. Schlechter, and Wolf (Austria); Maroczy (Hungary); Moreau and Taubenhaus(France); Reggio (Italy). Each player will meet every other player twice. Probably the games between Pillsbury and Tarrasch will arouse greatest interest. At the time of going to press, the score stands:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Pillsbury	4	0	Reggio	1½	1½
Taubenhaus	3	1	Wolf	1½	1½
Teichmann	3	1	Tarrasch	1	2
Maroczy	2½	1½	Albin	1	3
Mieses	2½	1½	Marshall	½	2½
Schlechter	2½	1½	Mason	½	1½
Marco	1½	1½	Moreau	0	4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During the time that the books are open to public inspection, application may be made by any person or corporation claiming to be aggrieved by the assessed valuation of real or personal estate to have the same corrected.

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In the Borough of The Bronx, at the office of the Department, Municipal Building, One Hundred and Seventy-Seventh Street and Third Avenue.

In the Borough of Brooklyn, at the office of the Department, Municipal Building.

In the Borough of Queens, at the office of the Department, Hackett Building, Jackson Avenue and Fifth Street, Long Island City.

In the Borough of Richmond, at the office of the Department, Masonic Building, Stapleton.

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BUILDING BONES

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The scientific selection of this food should begin as early as possible. That's when the delicate little plant needs the tenderest care. A well-known lady of Calistoga, California, says: "About two years ago my little niece was taken sick. When medical aid was called one physician pronounced the case curvature of the spine; another called it softening of the bones and gave but little hope of her recovery. For weeks she had been failing before her parents thought it anything but trouble from her teething.

"She had been fed on mushes and soft foods of different kinds, but at last her stomach could retain scarcely anything. At this time she had become a weak little skeleton of humanity that could not much more than stand alone.

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"She has eaten dozens of packages of Grape-Nuts in the last year and a half, and the child is now a rosy-cheeked and healthy little girl, still clinging to her Grape-Nuts.

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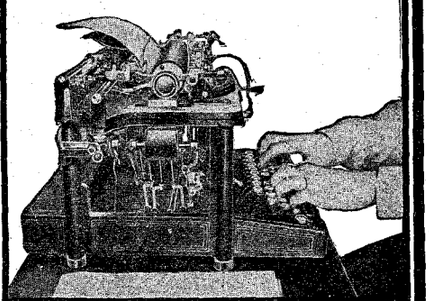

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